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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 26TH JUNE.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE publishes the following special telegrams from London:

"Considering the loss caused by the depreciation in the value of silver, Lord Salisbury cancels his instructions for the immediate reduction of the cotton duties.

In future, legislative changes, financial or other, may be initiated in the Viceroy's Council, but not carried through without communication with the Secretary of State for India in England."

So Lord Northbrook's protest has had effect, whatever the pretext on which Lord Salisbury bases his revised decision.

THE HIGH COURT of Bengal has passed the following rule: "Every advocate of the High Court who, after having his name removed from the roll of advocates, has served for three years as an articled clerk to an attorney, and has complied with all the rules relating to the service of articled clerks to attorneys (except those as to the intermediate and final examinations), shall be admitted to practise as an attorney." The object of this rule seems to be to facilitate the way of briefless Barristers to entrance into the lower branch of the profession. Evidently Mr. Briefless finds it hard to get on.

THE KHETTRI CASE of Delhi, in which the Maharajah of Burdwan is interested, has been decided. The Deputy Commissioner has ordered the girl to be made over to her father on his furnishing security to the amount of Rs. 5,000, and on condition that she shall not be removed from Delhi, or her status in any way changed, pending the result of an appeal.

THE FOLLOWING statistics relating to the present condition of Turkey will be found interesting:

Particulars of Turkish Inhabitants,			
In different parts of Europe	...	...	9,791,582
Do. do. Asia	...	...	14,321,215
Tax-payers to Turkish Government		...	16,240,437
Total		...	40,353,000
Inhabitants of Constantinople		...	1,281,000
Number of men in the Turkish local service including Police, &c., to keep the peace	...	...	152,000
Do. do. ready for the field		...	800,000
Do. of War steamers	...	...	25
Do. of Trading do.	...	...	111
Do. of sailing vessels	...	...	95
Guns on board the War vessels	...	...	798
Marine Force	...	...	24 000
Revenue.			
Income ...		...	Bogs 3,576,000
Expenditure ...		...	,, 4,437,500
Traffic.			
Imports ...		...	Bogs 328,500,000
Exports ...		...	,, 145,300,000
[Bog is Turkish coin; each bog contains Kooroosh, equal to £10.]			100

Impecuniosity seems to be the principal disease of Turkey.

SOME STRANGE disclosures have been made about newspaper morality in London in connection with Baron Grant's case. According to his own admission in some Chancery proceedings, it was shown that he had bribed Sampson, so long the city editor of the *Times*, Evans, who left the city editorship of the *Standard* to found the *Hour*, and is since dead and Atter, then of the *Daily News*, now of the *Standard*, to puff, or at least not to criticize, the Lisbon Tramways Company limited. Sampson was discharged by the *Times* some time ago, and the *Standard* has now discharged Atter. The editors of Native papers in India as a body we can confidently say shew clean hands.

PRESIDENT GRANT delivered the following inaugural address in opening the International Exhibition at Philadelphia:

"My countrymen,—It has been thought appropriate on this centennial occasion to bring together in Philadelphia, for popular inspection, specimens of our attainments in industrial matters and fine arts, in literature, science and philosophy, as well as in the great business of agriculture and commerce, that we may the more thoroughly appreciate the excellence and deficiencies of our achievements, and also give emphatic expression to our earnest desire to cultivate the friendship of our fellow-members of this great family of nations. The enlightened agricultural commercial, and manufacturing peoples of the world have been invited to send hither corresponding specimens of their skill, and exhibit them on equal terms in friendly competition with our own. To this invitation they have generally responded. For so doing we render them our hearty thanks. The beauty and utility of the contributions will this day be submitted to your inspection by the managers of this exhibition. We are glad to know that the view of the specimens of the skill of all nations will afford to you unalloyed pleasure, as well as yield valuable practical knowledge of so many remarkable results of the wonderful skill existing in enlightened communities. One hundred years ago the country being new was but partially settled. Our necessities have compelled us chiefly to expend our means upon building dwellings, factories, ships, docks, warehouses, roads, canals, machinery, &c.

Most of our schools, churches, libraries and asylums have been established within these hundred years. Burdened by these great primal works of necessity which could not be delayed, we have yet done what this exhibition will show in the direction of rivalling older and more advanced nations in law, medicine, and theology, in science, literature, philosophy, and the Fine Arts. While proud of what we have done, we regret that we have not done more. Our achievements have been great enough, however, to make it easy for our people to acknowledge superior merit wherever found. And now, fellow citizens, a careful examination of what is about to be exhibited will not only inspire you with profound respect for the skill and taste of our friends but also of our own people during the last hundred years. I invoke your generous co-operation with the worthy Commissioners to secure the brilliant success of this International Exhibition, and make the stay of our foreign visitors, to whom we extend a hearty welcome, both profitable and pleasant.

The above has been conceived in a somewhat boastful spirit, but America may justly feel proud of her achievements.

THE LORD MAYOR'S ball in honor of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will be remembered in the social history of England for several noteworthy incidents. A contemporary says that it was an odd coincidence that after the Lord Mayor's ball there was picked up a large ornament of antique make, composed of emeralds and brilliants of immense value, which is believed to have formed part of the "stolen" Dudley jewels. When the last mail left the jewel remained unclaimed in the hands of the Police. On the same occasion the Duchess of Manchester lost a diamond solitaire ear-ring, valued at £1,200, which she has not yet recovered. Another lady had a diamond comb ground into powder beneath the feet of the dancers. Another episode of the ball was more amusing. A noble and gallant lord was persistently bustled by a young city swell, and finally finding remonstrance in vain, after a more than usually aggravated shove, he deposited his partner on a seat, he turned upon his aggressor, and announced his intention of giving him a severe and salutary lesson. Thereupon the noble and gallant lord took the young city swell by the collar, twisted him round, and seizing his coat by the two tails rent it asunder from the waist to the collar, flung an end over each of the youth's shoulders, gave him another twist, unloosed his necktie, then calmly advised him to go home and go to bed, and turned upon his heel. The young gentleman's mother rushed somewhat too late to the rescue, and endeavoured to console her humiliated offspring by flinging this Parthian shaft after the victor as he strode away. "Never you mind, dear, it's easy to see *he's* no gentleman."

TUESDAY, 27TH JUNE.

THE LONDON Correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* has heard the names of two gentlemen in connection with the office of Finance Minister of India, to wit, Mr. Cave M. P., who was lately deputed to Egypt to report on its financial condition, and Mr. Smith, the present Financial Secretary to the Treasury. The correspondent makes some strange revelations regarding the latter. He writes:

"It is not a very pleasant thing to have to say, but it is nevertheless a fact that Mr. W. H. Smith's position as head of the great newspaper-vending firm of W. H. Smith and Son has practically made him Dictator of the English Press. Not even the *Times* is exempt from his power. Every railway book-stall in England—with scarcely an exception—belongs to him, and his power to make or to mar the sale of a particular newspaper is simply immense. As the result whenever Mr. Smith used to speak (when he was a private member of the House of Commons) the Parliamentary reporters re-wrote his speech for him, and transformed his slip-shod sentences into rounded periods. Sub-editors took good care to note in their summary that "Mr. W. H. Smith M.P., in an able speech called attention last night in the House of Commons to the question of local taxation," and leader writers descanted in glowing terms upon Mr. W. H. Smith's "successful speech last evening." If a single English newspaper failed to join in the universal pæan of praise which every speech of Mr. W. H. Smith extracted from the press, Mr. Smith was "down upon" that paper.

Is all this possible in free England?

ITALY IS TAKING the advice of the veteran Molkte for the reform of her army. The object of his recent visit to Rome we are told was two-fold—he had first to examine the actual state of the Italian army and point out the course to be followed in order to organize it properly; and secondly, to study how Rome might be put in a state of defence. All this means more than meets the ear.

M. GAUTIER, in his recent work on chemistry estimates that there are annually extracted from the bowels of the earth and consumed 130,000,000 tons of coal, containing on an average seventy-five per cent, of carbon; 98,000,000 tons of carbon being, therefore, annually transformed into 356,000,000 tons of carbonic acid; and assuming as a moderate calculation, that the remaining cases of combustion—wood, oils, etc.—represent the fifth of the preceding quantity, it follows that manufactures, navigation and domestic economy pour into the atmosphere the prodigious quantity of 427,000,000 tons of carbonic acid a year. In the volcanic regions of the globe, carbonic acid escapes from craters and fissures in actual torrents, producing a mass of gas ten times greater than the preceding.

COLONEL MACAULAY, of the Madras Army, has committed suicide at Bangalore, by throwing himself down before a train. He was a distant relative of the late Lord Macaulay. He was a free thinker. He was a warm friend to the Brahma Sumaj movement.

THE ATHENÆUM is informed that the American Philological Society are making preparations to hold a convention at Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition, and that they have also in view a World's Convention of Philologists in London, about June, 1878.

THE STATE OF SOCIETY, which provokes such writing as the following, must be rotten to the core:

"As the jealous husband has become an anachronism, so has the outraged husband learned to bridle his wrath with admirable dignity. If 'Cornus sees his frantic wife elope,' he has long given over 'cursing anything at all. He accepts the situation with consummate composure; he embraces misfortune with fortitude; he even kisses the rod that smites him. After all, matters might be worse; his horse might have gone wrong instead of his wife, it might be his chance of winning a race that was ruined, instead of his home. Persons wonder now-a-days how a man of the world like Byron can have continued to mouth so much melodramatic fustian on the subject of his household gods being shattered around him. The author of the *Diary of a late Physician* has given us in a story called the 'Destroyer' a sketch which is full of power, but which must be regarded as somewhat lacking in *motif* by the present generation of readers. Colonel St. Helens returns from India to find that the wife of whom he was doatingly fond has vanished into space, the companion of her disappearance being my Lord Seckington. The Colonel is utterly broken-hearted; his head is bowed to the ground, and he feels that he can never face the world. But he faces on the first opportunity the 'miscreant who has wrecked his home,' and looks forward with a grim satisfaction to lodging a bullet in his breast. That is a sentiment which the outraged husband of to-day does not comprehend. The 'miscreant' may have 'wrecked his home,' but the miscreant's victim philosophically reflects that he himself might have wrecked some one else's. Therefore, when on his return from remote latitudes he discovers the domestic catastrophe, he bends to the blow with the utmost resignation. His plans for the season may be slightly disarranged, but he does not eat or drink with less gusto, or enjoy a dance with *decolletees* maidens with less animation. There has been a little business of a not highly agreeable character to settle, but *n'importe*. The thing is over, and friendship all round is the order of the day. Is it wonderful that a state of society which admits and admires this is also a state in which the domestic idea has fallen into desuetude and contempt.

The above is taken from the *World*. Has domestic life, which was once the pride and pleasure of England, deteriorated so sadly?

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JUNE.

DOM PEDRO III, Emperor of Brazil, now on a visit to the Philadelphia Exhibition, seems to be creating quite a *furore* among the Yankees. He is said to be a model monarch. The following account of his history will doubtless be read with interest:

He was born in Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 2. 1825. and is a decendant of the male line of the house of Braganza, the female line of which is ruling over Portugal. In 1807 the royal family fled from Portugal to Brazil, which in 1815 was raised to the rank of a kingdom. The father of Dom Pedro I. became king of Portugal on the death of Queen Dona Maria I., and in 1821 returned to that country, leaving his son as regent of Brazil. The Portuguese Cortes having endeavored to reduce Brazil to the rank of a colony, Dom Pedro I. headed a successful revolution against the mother country, and in October, 1822, was proclaimed constitutional emperor of an independent nation. On the death of his father, in 1826, he became king of Portugal, but resigned in favour of his daughter, Dona Maria da Gloria.

In April, 1831, he was forced by rioters to abdicate his Brazillian throne in favor of his son, the present emperor, then in his sixth year. The country was in such a disturbed state that the Chamber of Deputies, when Dom Pedro was fourteen years old, declared his majority, and he was crowned July 18, 1841, as Dom Pedro II. The internal revolts were quelled in a few years and the emperor subsequently joined Uruguay against the Argentine dictator, Rosas, who was overthrown in 1852. In 1865 war was declared against Paraguay by Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, which was ended by the defeat and death of the Dictator Lopez, March

1, 1871. In the latter year, shortly after Dom Pedro II. had taken measures for the suppression of slavery in Brazil, he made the tour of Europe, where he spent much of his time, in the character of a private gentleman,

He may be said to have been an emperor all his life and yet, though he is now fifty years of age, he never did an act that gave sorrow to his people. Not content with faithfully observing the free constitutions which his father granted (on compulsion) to Brazil, it has been his constant aim and endeavor not only to make his people entirely free, but to make them also worthy of freedom. He is a man of high literary and scientific attainments, speaks and writes several languages and devotes much of his time to study. In march, 1875, he was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences. He is of commanding stature, being six feet three inches high, strongly built and well proportioned.

THE KING of Portugal presented the Prince of Wales with 1,000 bottles of the best and oldest Madeira during the visit of His Royal Highness to Lisbon.

THE QUANTITY of spirits retained by Scotland for consumption as a beverage, is seven million gallons, for a population of three and a half millions, which gives two gallons per head. England retains sixteen millions of gallons to a population of twenty-three and a half millions, and the allowance per head is three-fourths of a gallon. Ireland goes in for a gallon per head. The spirit-loving Scotch have certainly the least claim to be called the most spiritual nation in the world.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* gives the cost of some of the grand entertainments given by the city of London to great personages. The reception of the Sultan in 1872, cost over £30,000; the thanks-giving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales cost over £13,000; the reception of the Shah of Persia, £15,000; the reception of the Czar of Russia, £13,000; and the breakfast on the occasion of the Prince of Walés unveiling the Prince Consort's statue close upon £2,000. The late fete to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales far outstripped in grandeur and consequently in cost all previous entertainments.

A CORRESPONDENT from Navadip gives an account of a ceremony, which though not generally observed by the Hindu community of Bengal at this time of the year, was observed with great eclat by the Vishnubites of Navadip. It is the *Navaratra* or the nine nights' festival, which concluded about a fortnight ago. During the period there was an immense gathering of Vishnubites of all sects who formed processions chanting songs in praise of Gourango. A *mela* or fair formed a part of the programme of entertainments.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows on the subject of appointment to the subordinate judicial service:

"Notwithstanding the Resolution of the Calcutta High Court setting forth in plain words, that none but B. Ls. or Senior Grade pleaders having some years' practice in the High Court or District Courts should be eligible to munsiffships, we notice now and then in the *Gazette*, the names of persons appointed munsiffs who have had no practice as a pleader either in the High Court or in any district courts. We respectfully solicit your favor to take notice of these things in your much esteemed journal and move the Honble the High Court to lay down the rules which are to be observed by the candidates for the subordinate judicial service, and which rules should be strictly adhered to by the High Court. At present we see that the patronage of Justice L. S. Jackson is the only way to secure these respectable posts. These jobberies have thrown a bar to the prospects of many deserving men.

As an instance we notice here that the late Head clerk of the Krishnaghur Small Cause Court and the late translator of the Mymansing Judge's Court without any practice as a pleader have been appointed to officiate as munsiffs. The other day an attorney's clerk without any practice, though a B.L. was appointed a munsiff to the supercession of many senior candidates.

THE PEOPLE OF TIPPERAH are suffering from scarcity of food. A correspondent of the *East* gives a doleful account of it. He writes:

"The failure of rice crops, last weather, in the district of Tipperah has proved to be a great curse, especially in the Sub-division of Brahminbaria. The inhabitants of this quarter are hard pressed by scarcity. Actual famine has taken place in several villages of Sarail. Many people in want of rice are obliged to subsist upon boiled pea and other coarse food of like nature. Two or three isolated cases of starvation have been spoken about, although I cannot vouch for the fact."

We are happy to learn that the people have found a great benefactor in their distress in Babu Annadaprosad Roy, a zemindar of large possessions in the Sarail Pergunnah. The Babu, writes the correspondent above referred to, "has ordered his Naib to purchase rice at his own expense and to distribute it gratuitously." Babu Annadaprosad's judicious liberality on all occasions deserves a public recognition.

THURSDAY, 29TH JUNE.

WE ARE glad to learn that the son of the Hon'ble Babu Ramsunker Sen has been called to the bar. Of the 42 members of the Inner Temple, who have passed this year Babu Girjasunker Sen is the only Bengali. He left for England in 1871.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Education Gazette* states that a zemindar of Rajshye, Babu Govindchunder Chowdhry living at Tantibund, struck one of his servants by flinging upon him a hooka which caused a slight bleeding on the head. The Deputy Magistrate of Pubna sentenced the zemindar to three months' rigorous imprisonment, but the Appellate Court has released him.

IT IS SAID, says the *Protikar*, that one Babu Joychunder Bhuttacharjea of Sanda in Tipperah, has in anticipation of the approaching scarcity proclaimed by beat of *tom tom* that from the ensuing month of Srabun all hungry people will be furnished with food on application at the Babu's residence.

MR. O'DOYLY has been appointed Inspector General of Jails in succession to Mr. Heeley. We do not know what special qualifications has he for that office? Why has not Major Bowie, who officiated for Mr. Heeley, been confirmed in this post?

THE BEHAR HERALD furnishes the following choice bit of official correspondence addressed by an Executive Engineer to a contractor of the P. W. D.:

Subject.

"Informs him that the undersigned has distinctly given him final orders on several occasions on subject connected with work, that instead of taking these orders he wastes undersigned's time gabbling like an idiotic woman.

2. Informs him that for the future he must state what he wants, take his answer and go, and that his arguing and chattering like a monkey will be considered an insult which it is as no one goes on talking in the way he does who is not mad or intentionally rude."

Short and sweet! Can't Sir Richard Temple appoint this officer as Professor of Good Manners in the Presidency College?

THE SAME PAPER hears that the man, who was charged with cheating for presenting an application for an appointment on one anna stamp paper to the District Magistrate has been discharged by the joint-Magistrate Mr. Wilkins, the Legal Remembrancer's opinion being against the prosecution. Will the Government take no notice of the officious zeal of the Magistrate, who prosecuted the poor man? A single act of indiscretion of this kind affects the character of the whole governing body.

WE LEARN from the above journal that the Maharaja of Hutwa having dispensed with the services of a European Engineer in his employ, great pressure both official and non-official has been brought to bear upon him. Such is the demoralization of official influence in this country that a native gentleman is not quite free to do away with the services of a European servant.

FRIDAY, 30TH JUNE.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY sorry to record the death of Babu Gostobehari Mullick of this town, which melancholy event took place last night. He was about thirty years of age. Notwithstanding his eccentricities and indiscretions, more the results of his youthfulness, he possessed good parts and great energy. He wrote several papers, religious, social, and political, published a Life of Lord Mayo, was the working secretary of the Family Literary Club, and the confidential agent of several native chiefs.

PEOPLE are wondering that a Civilian of such short standing as Mr. Beighton has been elevated to the bench of the district court of the metropolitan district of Hooghly. It is said that as Mr. Prinsep is about to return in November the Government could not get a Civilian of sufficient standing to take the officiating appointment. Babu Grishchunder Ghose or Babu Mahendranath Bose, both Sub-Judges, would have made a first-rate District Judge. But they are guilty of the crime of color!

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has been pleased to confer the title of "Nawab," as a personal distinction, on Syud Ali Shah, of Sirdhana in the district of Meerut, in the North-Western Provinces.

A NATIVE woman, an inhabitant of Baroda, lately arrested, has confessed to having murdered nineteen children for their ornaments. What a fiend she must be!

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT is making inquiries regarding the working hours fixed for Railway drivers, firemen, guards, signallers, &c. This inquiry has arisen in consequence of instances having been reported of guards and drivers being over-worked, some of them being compelled to perform 16 hours of continuous work out of the 24. The maximum hours for work generally adopted by Railway Companies is as follows: Drivers, guards, and firemen, 10 hours per diem; signallers, pointsmen and others, 8 hours per diem.

WE LEARN from the *Statesman* that the first place at the recent competition for the Gilchrist Scholarships was taken by Mr. A. E. Adolphus of Madras, and the second place by Mr. Upendra Krishna Datta of Calcutta. These two candidates were distinguished by the remarkable excellence of their performances. The performances of the four following candidates were considered deserving of creditable mention,—Moti Lal Gupta; W. T. Grant J. M. Bhattacharjea, all of Calcutta; and W. C Cookery of Bombay.

IN ALGERIA, we quote the *Lucknow Times*, there is a river of genuine ink. It is formed by the union of two streams, one coming from a region of ferruginous soil, the other draining a peat swamp. The water of the former is strongly impregnated with iron, that of the latter with gallic acid. When the two waters mingle, the acid of the one unites with the iron of the other, forming a true ink.

SATURDAY, 1ST JULY.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN HERALD notices that Mr. B. L. Dutt, M. B., C. B., Glasgow, has been appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Somerset Country Lunatic Asylum. This is the first instance of the appointment of a Native of India to a professional berth of this kind in England.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE, appointed by the Anjuman-Punjab, Lahore, to take into consideration and report on the scheme proposed by Professor Monier Williams for establishing an Indian Institute at Oxford, have come to the conclusion that such an Institute would be of little use to young Punjabis, but they are of opinion that the scheme for establishing an Indian College in London, in connection with the India Museum is far more likely to meet the special objecti of proceeding to England. Who is to pay for this College? We do not think that any special institution is required for Indians in England.

THE GOVERNMENT of India has ruled that save for exceptional reasons, expenditure, for which no provision has been made in the estimates of the current year, should not be proposed, and cannot be sanctioned. We hope this rule will be made applicable to municipalities.

INSTRUCTION in English is deteriorating in Bengal. Such seems to be the opinion of University examiners. It appears from their minute quoted by the *Friend of India* that as regards English composition "gross errors in idiom" abounded in the papers of last year, and "even mis-takes" in mere grammar. "Even the first rule of concord was very frequently broken." The conclusion is that in too many schools composition and translation "are either wholly neglected, or, at best performed in a superficial and perfunctory manner." The examiners sum up by saying that "a want of accuracy in small points such as simple grammar and the use of everyday words and forms of speech, a knowledge of grammar that stops short at words of the rule and is heedless of the meaning, and an almost universal ignorance of the differences of idiom between English and the vernaculars, are the causes of the large number of the failures in English this year." The fact is that sufficient attention is not paid to the study of English in our schools and colleges.

THE ABOVE PAPER draws the following picture of English ladies in India:

"As we have said there are no old ladies in India. Why should there be? There are pastes, and powders, and tints, and half tints, and—not hair *dyes*, the word is offensive—hair restorers in plenty. No belle newly come from home wears a more elaborate coiffure than her mamma. Twisted or plaited in due altitude, surmounted by the rose, apple-blossom, or the daisy, nothing more youthful could be devised for her daughter. Then as to the costume. No soft greys and twilight shades are there; no graceful compromise between the lines which surrounded in the evening her daughter's pearly shoulders, and the morning toilette common to both. Her brilliant silks and shining satins are of dyes as radiant, and of shape as youthful, as that daughter's whom she shelters under her ample wing. "It is the heat," she says; "who could wear anything but a low dress in India?" The objection is her own; no sacrilegious male person would dare to be so expressive. The fact remains that climate in this case makes no difference; in the hills there is the same kind of mamma present (outwardly) as in the plains. At every ball she dances, with the gayest of the gay. There are no lagging steps of quiet grace and dignified composure here. No young lady fresh from the bracing air of her native land walks quadrile with more animation than does her mamma. Is this all? No. In the whirling waltz, to the tender strains of the blue Danube, the heat of the plains, the cool of the hills, the advance of coming age, nothing makes sufficient difference to damp the ardour of the chaperone mamma. Is this all? No. There is no one more anxious, nay, determined, to share the attentions of partners, the supper dances with especial friends, the pleasant fatigues, of the evening.

And the result we fear is burning jealousy between the mamma and daughter.

THE Governor-General has been pleased to confer upon Baboo Jadunath Mookerjee, Government Pleader, Hazareebagh, the title of "Rai" as a personal distinction. But the Government Pleaders in the High Court have been overlooked.

THE PRINCIPAL AND PROFESSORS of the Grant Medical College and some other members of the Indian Medical Establishment have, we hear, agreed to refuse to meet in consultation with unpassed medical students, who may be practising in Bombay. The object of this resolution may be presumed to be to avoid doing injustice to those who have gone through the regular course of studies and obtained their degrees in medicine. But there may be Durgachurn Banerjeas among the unpassed students.

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WE TAKE *from the morning papers* the following telegrams of the week :

Home News, 9th June—Violence is suspected regarding the death of Abdul Aziz. Englands Eastern policy has been approved and admired on the Continent, especially in France, while at Home it gives great satisfaction. Sir Salar Jung cannot at present receive any deputation. Some correspondence appeared in the *Times* during the week on the inconvenience of the journey between Brindisi and London.

London, 22nd June.—Further papers relating to the disturbances in Perak have been placed before Parliament. In a despatch of Lord Carnarvon to Sir William Jervois, dated 1st June, his Lordship announces his final resolution to revert to the original intention of an Imperial Government, regarding British Residents who are to be purely advisers. They will be supported by an armed force of native police. Lord Salisbury has introduced a Bill into Parliament subjecting to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Bombay the subjects of Native Indian Princes who are found guilty of trading in slaves.

23rd June.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Disraeli, in promising to discuss Eastern affairs before the recess. took occasion to explain that the Great Powers, though differing on other points, were unanimous in giving the Sultan time for deciding on the best course to pursue. There was no formal evidence as to how insurgents had received an amnesty, or as to how the suspension of arms had been brought about, because, without any recognized head, the fact that Niksich had been revictualled without opposition, shewed that there was some inert sympathy on the part of the Sultan for conferring with the various bodies on other subjects.

24th June.—In a despatch from the Earl Derby to Stanton dated the 29th May, the former declines to nominate a Debt Commissioner to Egypt, alleging as his reason the great increase of the debt since Mr. Caves' report and onerous conditions of conversion.

Obituary.—Lord Sandhurst.

26th June.—It is stated that the Select Committee which was appointed to inquire into the cause and extent of the depreciation in the value of silver will report inability to recommend any remedy. There is renewed alarm about Servia. who continues moving troops to the Frontier under the pretext that Turkey has established a military cordon.

27th June.—In the House of Lords last night, Earl Derby said, that affairs were critical in Servia, inasmuch as every measure was being taken for immediately commencing the campaign. He was unable to say whether Servia intends war.

27th June.—In the debate upon the Eastern Question in the House of Lords last night, Earl Derby, repeating the recent statement of Mr. Disraeli with regard to the present situation of affairs in Europe, said that the Porte had been advised to negociate directly with insurgents, but the result cannot as yet be known. He believed that all the great powers without any exception would be glad to see the end of the quarrel, as it was dangerous alike for Turkey and Europe. Englands policy, he said, was quite clear to do whatever she can to effect reconciliation between the insurgents and the Porte, but not to interpose in the purely internal conflict of Turkey. His Lordship disclaimed the notion that England had unduly regarded the interests of the Turks as opposed to Christians. The Hon'ble Mr. Burke, replying to a question of Mr. Philip Twells, said that the plague at Bagdad has ceased.

18th June.—Midnight latest telegrams from the Continent state that an outbreak of war between Turkey and Servia is imminent.

28th June.—In the House of Commons this evening a debate took place on the proposed revision of treaties with China. The Hon'ble Mr. Bourke denied that the policy of Her Majesty's Government was dictated by merchants in China. He was anxious to avoid everything tending to weaken the central Government, and he would not move in the matter without knowing the views of France, Germany, and America, with whom he was now consulting.

WE HAVE received a copy of an address presented by certain students and ex-students of the Free Church College to Mr. Martin Mowat M. A., late Professor of Mathematics in that College, who has been just appointed Professor to the Civil Engineering College.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications :—1. The Anglo-Indian Prize Poems on the Royal Visit to India by native and English writers published for the Crown Perfumery Company, 1876. 2. A short account of the formation of the District Charitable Society in the year 1830 and of the vested funds under its control. 1st June 1876. 3 Subdakulpa Druma or the Sanskrit Dictionary by the late Sir Raja Radhakant Deb Bahadur, Vol. V. Nos. 5 and 6. 4. Report on the Progress of Education in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligharh for the last 7 months of 1875. 5. Elements of mensuration with copious illustrations and important appendices in Bengali, compiled by Pyarimohun Bose. 6. Dassatya Srinkhala, a series of poems in Bengali. By Kallykisto Chuckerbutty.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1876.

EUROPE.

SINCE the Battle of Waterloo England had never played her cards so well in the game of European politics as she has in the Eastern Question of to-day. The defeat of Napolean the Great made her practically the arbiter of European affairs, and the Forty Years' Peace, which ensued, served to strengthen her position. In the mean time great changes were going on in the internal condition of the Great Powers of Europe. Russia, France and Germany were all increasing their own resources and pursuing their deep-laid plans for self-aggrandizement. But there had been no trial of strength, and consequently no measure of the developed resources of the Great Powers of Europe. In 1853 came the Crimean War, and England and France were dragged into it in defence of Turkey. In this conflict England was not a little shaken. It became apparent that she was slumbering during the Forty Years' Peace. France on the other hand got the upper hand; Emperor Napolean fast assumed the position of Dictator of Europe, and he retained that position until the spell was broken by Bismark. England played but a secondary part in the contest between France and Prussia; her interest and sympathy lay with France, but she had no confidence in her own strength, and non-intervention was therefore her best policy. There was a visible decline in the influence of England in Europe, and although the English nation felt the humiliation, the Ministry was timid in Council. The counting-house training of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues ill-qualified them to meet the astute politicians of the continent. But the Asiatic genius of Mr. Disraeli has achieved a triumph, which we are of opinion had not fallen to the lot of England since the Battle of Waterloo. And we consider it far more important than the glory of Waterloo. It is a victory gained without the firing of a single shot or the shedding of a drop of blood. By a clever and quiet disposition and demonstration of the naval strength of England Mr. Disreali has brought the Great Powers of Europe to bay. Who could for a moment think that when the Five Powers had agreed to a particular line of policy, they would ultimately give it up because England refused to join! And yet they have give in. First of all came the Andrassy Note, and then the Berlin Memorandum. The last was but a development of the theory enunciated in the first. The most important point in this Memorandum, as the *Times'* Berlin correspondent says, was that in case at the expiration of the proposed armistice, if the friendly intervention of the Powers should have been unable to lead to a pacific result, the six Powers unitedly should have to consider other and more efficacious measures. The English Government declared in its reply, that this declaration contained the principle of an armed intervention in the internal affairs of Turkey and a menace to the liberty and independence of that Empire in which Great Britain could not join, notwithstanding the condition stipulating that no decision could be taken except by a collective agreement of the Six Powers. Lord Derby gave a laconic history of British refusal of the Berlin Memorandum. In reply to Earl Granville his Lordship said "that the conference at Berlin ended in an agreement between the Governments of Russia, Austria, and Germany to make certain propositions to the Porte with a view to the pacification of the Turkish Provinces now disturbed. These propositions, so agreed upon by the three Powers, were then laid before the Governments of France, of Italy, and of England with a request for their adhesion. The French and Italian Governments gave an immediate assent. Her Majesty's Government, after a careful examination of the proposals, found themselves unable to do so. His Lordship added, "I may say that we came to that decision with regret, and that it was not in any degree influenced by a motive which I have seen imputed to us—namely, that we had not been consulted in framing that document to which our assent was asked. If we had thought the plan proposed likely to effect its object, the consideration to which I have referred would not have weighed with us." It is clear from the above that the Memorandum had been concocted between the Governments of Russia, Austria, and Germany, and that the other three Powers, England, France, and Italy, were communicated with afterwards. In other words, the first Three Powers did not consider the others of such importance as to deserve their confidence in the first consultation. This fact itself was a proof of the decadence of England's influence on the Continent. But England has been firm. She saw, as the *Times* says, that the new scheme, though Austrian in principle, was Russia in detail, and the suspicions in the British Minister's mind arose from the probability that the details would over-master the principle. A lengthened armistice to be imposed on the Sultan's Generals, and a mixed Commission to administer one of his provinces have more of the spirit of Gortchakoff or Ignatieff than of an Austrian or a British Minister. England does not wish for the prolongation of the struggle in Turkey, but she does not like to pass the route proposed by the other Powers. But Mr. Disraeli did not move without taking due precaution. Whilst the correspondence was going on between England and the Berlin Conference, the Salonica massacre occurred. A Bulgarian girl of a village in the district of Salonica, having embraced Mahomedanism, had to come to Salonica to make before the Grand Council a declaration to that effect, a formality required by the local laws in regard to Mahomedan converts. There was an excitement among the Greeks and the Turks. On her arrival at the railway station, some Greeks, who, it would appear, expected her, seized her and tore off her *ferijah* and *yashmak*. The Turks who accompanied her interfered, a scuffle ensued, and the police on duty at the station separated the disputants, and succeeded in taking charge of her. While they were conducting the girl to the Konak they were assailed by a crowd of Greeks, who got possession of her and put her in the carriage of the American Vice-Consul, which was driving by at the time, and she was conveyed to the American Consulate. The Turks became impatient at the non-appearance of the girl, and warned the Pasha that if he had not the power to deliver her from the Franks they would attack the American Consulate, and from the Konak they proceeded to a mosque in the vicinity where other Mahomedans had assembled. About this time M. Moulin, the French Consul, and Mr. Henry Abbott, the German Consul, went into the vicinity of the mosque, where they were surrounded by the Mahomedans and forced to surrender. The two Consuls paid the penalty of interference by death. Germany was furious, and moved her fleet from Wilhelmshaven to Salonica, and England seized this opportunity to move her squadron to the Mediteranean. She had already moved a fleet to Besika to watch the Russian fleet on the Black Sea. And lastly she also moved her fleet to the Baltic. Thus she surrounded on all sides the fleets of Russia and Germany. Bismarck was non-plussed. The German fleet was his own creation. Hitherto the Germans took pride in their land strength, but Bismarck saw that unless he could command both by land and water, he could not maintain the position, to which he aspired. He accordingly planned the German Navy. He wrung out the money for it from the cries and lamentation of the Germans, and he was naturally apprehensive about its safety. If England should destroy his fleet, as she had so adroitly surrounded it, his prestige would be gone, and his high hopes dashed to the ground. Russia was also in a similar predicament. Her fleet on the Black Sea was practically powerless. The result was that Bismarck was the first to veer round to England. He pronounced his opinion that she was reasonable in her demands; Russia began to see things in the same light, and the Berlin Memorandum consequently fell through. Before this naval demonstration France and Italy had withdrawn from the Memorandum, and now the Three Powers, which had first concocted it, had their vision cleared up. Thus England has played a part the political significance of which cannot be overrated. Britannia sways the wave, and her naval superiority led by the genius of Disraeli has once more given her a voice potential in the Councils of Europe. This is a victory of which the English nation may justly be proud. The statesmanship, which conceived this plan of check-mating the Great Powers of Europe by a mere movement and clever arrangement of the fleet, challenges the highest admiration. This decisive action as a matter of course has greatly added to the popularity of Mr. Disraeli's Government. On the one hand there were five millions of men of five united Powers pledged to support the Berlin Memorandum, and on the other hand England was alone in enforcing her will. She did not make any noise or fuss; she went earnestly but quietly to work, and her

success is complete. And as loyal subjects of England we take a pride in this signal triumph of the sovereign country.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL CONSTITUTION.

THE 1st day of July 1876 marks an important epoch in the history of Calcutta as the capital of the British empire in the East. Strictly speaking this is the second time the people of Calcutta have been called upon to assume the Government of their Town, but on the first occasion the scheme was so immature, so hampered by limitations and restrictions, that it hardly deserved the name given to it. The present measure in one sense may be looked upon as the first attempt towards entrusting the municipal affairs of the town to a body of representatives to be for the most part elected by the rate-payers, though it too is hedged in by checks, hindrances, and impediments calculated to destroy its chance of success as an experiment of self-government. Doubtless the corporation created by Sir Cecil Beadon was *de facto* if not *de jure* a representative body, and for a time satisfied the legitimate hopes and aspirations of the people. It was, however, subject to a serious drawback: it was liable to be swamped at any time by an unscrupulous Government; and since Sir George Campbell's time it was subjected to a process of demoralization, which seriously impeded its healthy action. The new law, however objectionable in many respects, has one advantage over its predecessor, it makes it possible for the *personnel* of the corporation, we mean the elected portion, to be a proof against a sudden infusion of any subservient element, and for this it ought to receive a fair trial. It, however, seems strange that notwithstanding the most important concession of an elective system, the people seem to be supremely indifferent about it. What is the cause of their indifference? Do they not value self-government? Do they not know that no nation can become truly great, which cannot take care of its own affairs? Do they not know that Providence does not help those, who do not help themselves? Nowhere, we may say, has English education made greater progress than in the capital of the empire, and if the principle of self-government ought to be appreciated anywhere in India it ought to be in Calcutta. And yet if we are to judge from the stupendous apathy, which seems to prevail among the bulk of the population regarding the new Municipal Constitution, we cannot refrain from saying that never did Sir Richard Temple commit a greater blunder than when he accepted the thousands of signatures to the memorial for the elective system, how obtained it is not for us to enquire, which were adroitly pressed upon him as expressive of the popular feeling in Calcutta on the subject. The cause of the indifference, however, is not far to seek. It is not because the people of Calcutta do not want municipal self-government that they are indifferent about it, but because they distrust the measure, and have had no faith in the protestations made in its favour from the beginning. They had witnessed the late municipal scandals, and they could not shake off the conviction that the Government, which had been chiefly instrumental in producing them, was morally unfit to give the people of Calcutta a real and effective measure of self-government. Such a measure would imply a breadth of mind, largeness of heart, and sincerity of purpose, the absence of which was conspicuous in the relations of Government with the Municipality during the past year, particularly with reference to certain appointments in regard to which the dead weight of Government was deliberately brought to bear against the free action of the Justices. The first inception of the Bill was marked with the same defect. While the Government conceded the principle of election, it kept all power in its own hands, and made the Chairman a far greater autocrat than he was under the old law. The reader remembers the struggle which ensued between the Government and the people on this vitally important point, and, although a compromise was made, we do not hesitate to say that the Municipal Commissioners under the new Act have far less powers than the Justices had under the late Act. This is one of the reasons why men of honor and independence are reluctant to act under the new system. They seem to be of opinion that they would be simply wasting their time and energy by bolstering up a system which was hollow to the core. Then the manner in which the Bill was carried through was not complimentary to the really respectable classes of native society in Calcutta. Sir Richard Temple had publicly said that the new corporation was intended to include men of lower standing, who for social reasons were shut out from the Commission of the Peace, but who were otherwise qualified to hold the office of Municipal Commissioner. The inference from this observation of men of the class, which has filled the ranks of Justices, as we gather, has been that they are not wanted. We do not believe that Sir Richard meant that; but the distinction drawn between men fit to be Justices and those fit to be only Municipal Commissioners, we must confess, has been unfortunate. If no such distinction had been suggested, perhaps it would not have been felt. These are, we think, some of the considerations, which have led those, whom their countrymen are wont to regard as their representatives, to be so indifferent. But the question before us is not one relating to the past, but to the future—not to trace the cause of the ill feeling that prevails among the community or to find fault with the actors of the late municipal scandals, but to consider what should be done under present circumstances. We may regret that there should have been any sort of misunderstanding between the Government and the representatives of the people in a matter of such vital importance to the town. We may regret that the Government should have launched this professedly liberal measure by shewing distrust in the people, and setting class against class. But we have also to consider whether the leaders of the people should in a fit of wounded honor forget their obligations to the town by allowing the Act to break down by their action or inaction.

So long as the Bill was before the Council we did our best to point out its defects, and to suggest remedies, which in our humble opinion would have made it a real and effective measure of self-government. We did our duty; but we failed. We confess that we do not like the present Act, and would gladly see it set aside. But as it has become the law of the land we ask whether it is not the duty of all honest and patriotic citizens to carry it out loyally, and, after having worked it for a time, to represent to Government its shortcomings and to call for improvement? Sir Richard Temple has himself said that he regards the measure as a tentative one only, and we feel confident that if public opinion should assert itself strongly hereafter on the subject of its amendment, it would not be resisted. The Government has made an advance from which it cannot recede. It finds itself in the position of the serpent which, having seized a mole found it unpleasant to swallow but impossible to throw out, and swallow it must. Suppose the really good men of the town do not give their support to the new law, what would be the consequence? Why others would come in, whom perhaps the people generally would not like to see at the head of their civic affairs. We do not care who may be elected—we want good men and true, men who would work with intelligence, energy, and rectitude of purpose. There is but one object, which all ought to have in view, we mean the good of the town, and we do hope that that primary object will not be sacrificed by any party feeling, cliquism, or a spirit of opposition. Sir Richard Temple has had the satisfaction of dividing the community by throwing in this apple of discord among them, we mean this blessed Municipal Bill; and the community at large has just cause of complaint against him. But we hope the thoughtful, far-seeing, and patriotic amongst them will rise above all personal and party considerations and motives. They can prove by keeping themselves back that Sir Richard has been wrong in his action; but they will thereby only hurt the interests of those, whose well-being it is their duty to protect. If the good and sensible men of the community do not lend their co-operation, and if men with no stake in the town, no brains and no character, should fill the chairs, and if the corporation should break down in consequence, the next move, our countrymen might rest assured, would be the appointment of an autocrat. The Government would not then acknowledge the real causes of failure of this experiment of self-government. It would not admit that good men did not come forward because they had not been trusted, by itself, because they did not like to be parties to a sham, because they had not been fairly treated. It would not hesitate to say that the elective system has broken down, because the people are not fit for it; that it was in advance of the age, and therefore a mistake; that the English education of the people of Calcutta is mere outward varnish; that their public spirit a pretence; that their independence a ruse and their aspirations a hollow cry. It did say so when the first election broke down. No sane man could have expected from the scheme brought forward a quarter of a century ago that it would fulfil any of its professed objects; it were as if it were designed to break down, and it did break down. But the Government laid the entire blame on the people, and so it will do again. The natural conclusion would be—keep them in fetters who do not deserve to be free. The clock of improvement would be thus put back perhaps half a century, and we ask whether such a prospect is desirable for the national well-being? We go the whole length with those, who denounce the new Act and complain of the demoralizing influence of Government; but what then? The present actors on the scene will retire sooner or later; but who will suffer?—the children of the soil, who cannot leave their hearths and homes. If our countrymen give fair play to the new constitution, if they work honestly and loyally, and if they find, as we are afraid that they will find, that their honest efforts have not been attended with success, they will have good and ample reasons to go up to Government for a Reform Bill. Our advice to them is—conquer evil by good. What is bad in the law may to a great extent be remedied in practice if they act in harmony and with pure motives. Let them remember that representative government means the sovereignty of the people; and what could be a more glorious privilege for them than to establish that sovereignty? We cannot relish the idea that an independent man should be returned to the corporation as a nominee of Government. That, we consider, is not an honorable position. Of course a really independent man would not stoop to canvass; but if his countrymen should appreciate independence they would not fail to honor him with their confidence. And such a man when returned as a champion of the people would feel himself a hundred times stronger than if he were nominated by Government. In fact such a nomination would imply a tacit obligation in the nominee to be in accord with the views and wishes of the nominator, which a man of really independent feeling would scout and repudiate.

Sir Stuart Hogg, although opposed to the principle of the Act, is acting right loyally. He has taken ample means to proclaim the provisions of the law. By advertizements, by placards, by circulars, he has drawn attention of the rate-payers to the election clauses of the Act, the rules framed by Government for election, and the forms required to be filled in. But as we said before so we say still that the manner of preparing the register of voters would greatly defeat the object of the law. Election registers, wherever the elective system prevails, are prepared by a responsible officer, but Sir Stuart Hogg insisted that persons qualified to vote and to be elected should register their names at the Municipal Office. This we fear will prove a drawback with many. He has, however, remedied the defect in law by executive action. He has already prepared, as we had suggested, a list of voters and persons entitled to be elected; but he ought to publish this list at once. Unless persons register their names before the 15th July they will not be qualified to vote or to come forward as candidates. Now, the apathy as we have said is general, but there may be some active and patriotic spirits in each ward, who if they see the list betimes, may go about and move those entitled to vote and to be elected to send in their applications. If the list be published after the 15th July, as is contemplated, it will then be too late. No applications would be received after that date.

We regret that Sir Stuart has appointed the Police sections in the Native Town as places for the registration of votes. The people dread and hate the Police, and would be very unwilling to go to the Thannas. It is not yet too late to hire some place in each ward for the polling office.

One word more. We would advise our countrymen to remember that if they wish success to the new scheme, or rather if they really aspire to a good measure of self-government, though it may come late, they ought to work in unison with the Europeans. They should not confine their choice only to their own countrymen. They ought to wait upon European gentlemen of known sympathy and independence, and move them to stand for election. Unless they can secure the cooperation of European co-adjutors, men of liberal ideas, generous sympathies, unflagging zeal and thorough independence, the best men among them will fail in their efforts. In the art of self-government they have to learn a great deal from the Europeans, and if the two go hand-in-hand, they will both deserve and command success. If union is strength, the union of Europeans and natives in a common cause will be an infallible strength.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

THE prediction of those, who are acknowledged to be the best judges of the movements in the exchange market, that ere long the London rate might fall to 1s. 6d. the rupee, is likely to be realised. By a recent telegram, which took all Calcutta by surprise, it was announced that Council Bills to the extent of seven hundred thousand pounds sterling, had been sold at 1s. 7 5-8d. per rupee. The Secretary of State had at one time stuck fast at 1s. 10d., suspended all drawings, and opened a loan with a view to meet the Home demands. He has now, after drawing at reduced rates, all of a sudden submitted to the rate being hurled down to a point which entails a loss of over 18½ per cent. or about 12 per cent in excess of the loss estimated in the budget.

Our contemporary of the *Englishman* in his paper of the 26th ultimo states his reasons for thinking that silver will fall to fifty pence, and that it was doubtful whether before three years there would be any considerable rise, assuming that production in America would not much increase. In his issue of the following day he adds in his report on the "money market," that as German silver is competing with the Council Bills, it would be a great relief to the merchants if they had been stopped for a year.

We go with our contemporary in his speculations as to further fall in the value of silver and the future prospects of the mines in America, the production of which, as we surmised some time ago, could not continue to be so abundant as it had hitherto been. But we regret we cannot agree with him in his recommendation to stop the Council Bills, and our reason is this. How is the State Secretary to manage for meeting his financial obligations in England? A new loan was recently opened by him apparently with no other object than that of meeting the payment of interest, dividends &c., due to stock-holders and others; and not long after he has been compelled to resume the drawings at a greater sacrifice. If loans are opened again, they will doubtless embarrass the financial position of our Government beyond measure.

The stringency of the exchange market has been the stock subject of public discussion for a long time, but nothing decisive has yet been done, or even thought of. We hear of this important question being before a Committee of the House of Commons, and according to the latest report they have not been able to solve the problem. At a time when the financial and commercial interests of India and England are equally suffering in the extreme, it is incumbent as much upon the Governments of both countries as upon the people themselves to adopt speedy measures to arrest the further mischievous consequences which await them.

Germany has demonetised silver and is attempting to introduce generally a gold currency. The result is that gold is dearer everywhere than it ever was. The currency of that metal in British India is as impracticable now as it was at any time before, or properly speaking more so.

We have more than once ventured to submit to the public our suggestion for the introduction of a uniform silver currency, and we beg to reiterate once more our humble opinion on the subject. We feel the more inclined to do so, because we find we are now supported in our expectation that silver will not fall to that alarming degree as many had before apprehended. Germany has not a very large quantity now left in hand to get rid of, and apparently as imports from America have declined, there is every hope that the now neglected silver will rally ere long, and therefore as a fitter opportunity cannot offer hereafter, we beg to recommend that it be monetised in England, without further delay, especially for the benefit of India, which be it remembered is a part and parcel of the British empire. The holders of such a currency will be no losers in the end, and the capitalists of England need not apprehend much depreciation in the value of gold, now their principal currency, if a double standard be adopted.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' BILL.

THE Select Committee on the Presidency Magistrates' Bill have made a further report. Among the papers acknowledged in the report we observe that only four papers were received from non-official gentlemen or bodies regarding the Bill, viz., three memorials from the British Indian Association and one memorial from the Bombay Association. The Select Committee have made considerable modifications in the Bill, and we are glad to observe that many of the suggestions of the British Indian Association have been accepted. Thus the Association represented:

"A police-officer should have no mode of making an accusation or complaint other than that applicable to every body else. The word 'report' is ambiguous. It is probably intended by this clause to give a Magistrate the power to proceed at once on reading a police report, but he ought not to have power to issue a warrant except on evidence on oath.

"The use of the word 'suspicion' is open to serious objection, unless the suspicion is raised by some fact, the fact should, of course, be adduced in evidence which should justify 'suspicion' even by a Magistrate. The object of the criminal law is not to foster accusations against the people, nor to find out a way to fill the jails. The law as well as the practice in Calcutta is not to issue a warrant except on information upon oath or affirmation."

The Select Committee report:

We have struck out as unsuited to the Presidency towns the provisions authorizing the issue of process upon mere suspicion entertained by a Magistrate.

With regard to the record of evidence the Association wrote:

The record is the only means of guidance for the Appellate Court, and the only check upon the Lower Court against disregard of its duties, and if it is not complete, the appellate authority cannot be expected to form a just and correct judgment. Indeed, the appeal would be a mockery; and if the record were to consist only of the judgment of the Magistrate, in which he would, as a matter of course, set forth the evidence in the light it would strike him, leaving, as might be easily imagined, little ground for the superior Court to come to an opposite conclusion.

The Select Committee report:

We think that a Presidency Magistrate should record the evidence in all appealable cases, *i.e.*, as the Bill now stands, in all cases in which he inflicts a fine exceeding Rs. 200, or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months. We have altered section 115 accordingly. We have also amended the rules (section 16) relating to the record of confessions.

Again:

We think that whenever the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment, or fine exceeding Rs. 50 (and not merely in cases which are appealable to the High Court), he should add to the final order a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction. We have provided for this in section 126.

The Association remarked that a defendant should always be furnished with a formal charge:

"It is essential to the ends of justice that the accused should always know what he is charged with, but this section says that no formal charge need at any time be made against the accused person. No man, your memorialists respectfully submit, should be arrested, summoned or tried until a formal charge has been written and signed; except in cases of persons arrested by those empowered to arrest for offences committed in their view, and then the charge should be written out on arrival at the nearest police station or Court.'.

The Select Committee report:

As the powers of Presidency Magistrates Bill be so much increased, we think that in all serious cases a formal charge shloud be coupulsory. We therefore propose (section 116) to require a charge in all cases punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months; and we have taken from the Code of Criminal Procedure sections 126 and 127, provisions as to the time at which the charge shall be drawn up and as to explaining it to the accused.

We are of opinion that in all cases a forma charge should be given.

Respecting search-warrants the Association wrote as follows:

Search Warrants.—Sections 385 and 386 of the Crimina Procedure Code also provide important safeguards under this head. Section 385 says that search shall be conducted in the presence of two or more respectable persons, and section 386 directs that in causing a woman to be searched, the search shall be made with strict regard to the habits and customs of the country. Your memorialists submit that these two sections might fitly be embodied in this Bill.

The Select Committee report:

In the part of the Bill (sections 159—166) which relates to search-warrants, we have added sections corresponding with sections 382 and 386 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Association strongly objected to the extension of the summary jurisdiction of the Magistrates. We have not space for the elaborate arguments made by the Association on this important question, but we give below the following extract from the report of the Select Committee:

We have extended (section 167) the right of appeal against convictions. As the Bill now stands, convicted persons may appeal where the Magistrate has sentenced them to imprisonment for a term exceeding *six* months, or to fine exceeding Rs. 200. The jurisdiction of the Magistrate without appeal, will thus nearly correspond to what it is at present.

These are some of the material alterations made in the amended Bill, and so far so good. But there are still many important points left, which we hope the Association will again press. For instance the Bill still gives authority to Government to appeal against an acquittal, though it has reduced the time from six to two months. We submit that if the acquittal of an accused person by a competent tribunal be not deemed a sufficient vindication of his innocence, and that if such an acquittal be held open to appeal at the discretion of Government, the practical effect will be the negation of a fixed law for the sake of personal Government. When in other cases no appeal is to be allowed from a judgment of acquittal, there is no reason why an exception should be made in favour of Government, which is to hold *in terrorem* over an acquitted person whose innocence has been established before a competent tribual the power to prefer an appeal against such acquittal. Such a provision cannot but be regarded as contrary to all just principles of government and the recognized rules of administration of justice.

Again, the provisions for appeal are so framed that an appeal will be doubly expensive. The power to enhance punishment by the appellate court is still retained. The Council is perhaps not aware what mischief is produced by a like provision of the Criminal Procedure Act. Many innocent persons, though wrongly convicted of an offence, are deterred from appealing lest the appellate court from caprice should enhance the punishment. We have lately heard an astounding case of enhancement of sentence by the Magistrate of Hooghly, which we will hereafter notice. Then the tenure of the Magistrate's office is made dependant upon the pleasure of Government. We have seen what grave injustice has been done in the case of Mr. Roberts, and we are therefore of opinion that no Magistrate should be dismissed without a formal trial by the High Court. We reserve further comments for a future issue.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN INDIA.

IT is rarely that an Anglo-Indian takes an interest in this country after retirement from it. Although he returns home laden with the gold of India, as a rule he does not trouble himself about the country which has enriched him, or given him easy competence. The people of India are charged with ingratitude for not remembering services done to them, but what are we to call this virtue, which makes one forget the country that has supported him ever since he attained manhood, and has made him independent for ever? Out of sight out of mind. There are however a few exceptions, and Mr. John Dacosta is one of them. This gentleman, many of our readers may remember, was the senior partner of Messrs. Ashburner and Co. of this city, and, although quiet and unostentatious, used to take a lively interest in public matters. He has studied the difficult problems of Indian finance and commerce with great care, and used to contribute frequently to the metropolitan papers on those subjects. He is also deeply

sensitive about the liberty of the subject, and assisted us greatly in bringing to public notice facts illustrative of the evils of Personal Government in Sir George Campbell's time. He has now retired from this country, but he has not ceased to take interest in its affairs. He is in constant correspondence with those members of Parliament, who compose the Indian party, and also assists the London papers with information on all matters connected with India. In the March number of the *Contemporary Review* he has contributed a valuable article entitled "Irrigation Works and Permanent Settlement in India," which we are sorry to observe has not attracted sufficient attention in this country. We will notice that part of the article, which refers to Land Settlement. He says:

"After the conquest of Bengal, much difficulty was experienced in the collection of the land revenue, as the country was very partially cultivated, and the greater part of each estate lay waste, there being no inducement to improve its condition. Under the system which then prevailed in Bengal of periodically raising the land tax, the fruit of any capital and labour that might have been bestowed on improvements and extension would have been lost to the owner by being wholly or partially absorbed in the Government demand at the next revision of the tax. Heavy arrears, moreover, were always due, as in no year had the Government demand been entirely satisfied, notwithstanding the stringency of the measures adopted in the collection of the revenue; and these arrears would have absorbed any portion of the additional return obtained from improved or extended cultivation that had not been swallowed up in the revised tax.

This unhappy condition of things, involving much suffering to the people, and an incessant struggle on the part of the Government to realize its revenue, continued for many years, until, in 1793, a remedy was devised, which consisted in permanently fixing the land tax. It was expected that the landholders would find in this measure sufficient inducement to bestow capital and labour in extending the cultivation of their estates, as the entire yield of their lands, after satisfying the permanently fixed amount of tax, was secured to them and to their successors for ever, by a solemn promise contained in the regulation which embodied that measure. These anticipations have been fully realized, and the country, which, at the time of settlement, contained but small and isolated patches of cultivation, as records still extant show, has been converted into an almost uninterrupted plain of cultivated fields, where the land revenue has for years past been collected with remarkable ease and regularity, and at a very small expense, as compared with the charges incurred for similar collections in our other provinces, and, notably, in those where our irrigation schemes have been introduced. The measure in question has, moreover, led to the accumulation of much wealth in Bengal, and, as a consequence, to the rapid development of its trade, adding thereby to the income of the State in the shape of customs duties and taxes.

The improvements to the landed estates in Bengal, which the Permanent Settlement induced, consisted chiefly in the clearing and breaking up of waste lands, the excavation of irrigation tanks, the construction of dwellings for the ryots, and loans to them for their subsistence until a harvest could be gathered; and the landowners, who bore the expense of these improvements, reimbursed themselves from their ryots or tenant farmers, when the produce of the land enabled the latter to repay the advances."

He then contrasts the condition of the temporarily settled provinces. He says: "At present the land revenue in these provinces cannot be collected without much suffering to the people, as the tax has been unduly enhanced, and seems to weigh heavily on the land, judging from the results of the assessments made during the last eight years. Settlement officers were directed to raise the assessments at every revision, and specious arguments appeared in the Government organs, purporting to show that neglect in raising the assessments at an earlier period had involved a culpable sacrifice of public revenue. Warnings of the danger involved in such a course came, however, from several of the revenue officers themselves, and soon arose likewise in the form of actual results. The crops failing to satisfy the increased demand made upon them, estates had to be attached for arrears of revenue, fields were abandoned by cultivators, emigration to neighbouring native states set in, and large estates became partially depopulated. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, while travelling, was struck with the wretched condition of some of the districts. "Many estates," says his Honour, in his Administration Report for 1871-72, "have been so depopulated, and so much land has fallen out of cultivation, that the assessment, previously moderate, has become very severe." In consequence of redueced cultivation, the Government began to experience considerable difficulty in the collection of the revenue, and severe measures had to be adopted towards the landholders. The number of *dustuks* or summonses for the recovery of the land revenue in the North-Western Provinces began to increase at an alarming rate. In 1868-69 their number had already reached 81,891, and it rose in the following years to 98,885 and 101,146. In the Bombay Presidency there are very few large estates, the ryots or cultivators being taxed directly by the Government. Thousands of these ryots, after uselessly struggling under the pressure of the new assessments, had to resign their farms and to wander with their families in search of bread and labour. This sad state of things continued "until," as a recent official report states, "the difficulty of recovering the Government demands, which was considerable in 1871 and 1872, culminated in 1873." In Guzerat (which has often been called *the garden of India*, on account of its rich soil and careful cultivation) no less than 7,663 holdings, measuring 25,035 acres, were thrown out of cultivation in 1873; and in the Surat Collectorate 10,880 acres of land had been similarly abandoned during the previous year. Referring to a report on Sholapore, the Government of Bombay says that "it has read with much concern the opinion expressed by the collector as to the undue pressure of the revised rates, in consequence of which a large quantity of land has been put up for sale in default of revenue, much of which found no purchasers." In the Poonah district things have assumed a still worse complexion. Not only does the collector state in his last report that the amount of revenue unrecovered is very considerable, and that, in order to realize the amount actually recovered, he found it necessary to sell up many occupancies; but disturbances of a serious nature broke out among the cultivators, which were quelled only by troops being marched into the district to co-operate with the local police. Indigence is the normal condition of the ryots in those provinces where the land tax is periodically revised. The demands they have to meet at the end of each season leave them without means for the operations of the ensuing season, and they are thus annually driven to the money-lender, whose terms, owing to the risk involved in lending to such indigent borrowers, are necessarily very onerous. Mr. Dacosta accordingly recommends a Permanent Settlement of the land revenue. Our opinions on the subject are too well known to need recapitulation. Although we see no prospect of our vision being realized—for it is a vision in these days of land-sucking policy, if we may so express ourselves—still we have faith in agitation. We do believe that if John Bull could be once roused to see the reeking evils of the periodical settlement, he will not fail to apply the true remedy.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST MR. KIRKWOOD.

THE counts in the bill of indictment against Mr. Kirkwood, the author of the Chittagong melodrama, are multiplying. The *Indian Mirror* publishes the following petition to the Lieutenant Governor from the widow of the late Babu Grish Chunder Roy, who was in his days perhaps the foremost zemindar of the district:

To SIR RICHARD TEMPLE K. C. S. I.
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Fort William.

The humble petition of ward Nyan Tara Chowdrany, widow of the late Babu Grish Chander Roy Zemindar of Parikorah, Chittagong, most respectfully sheweth.

1. That your humble petitioner inherited life-interest in the estate left by her husband, under a will executed by him, dated 19th December 1872 That the Court of Wards pronounced her incompetent, and took the management of her affairs, allowing her a fixed monthly allowance for her maintenance and for certain other purposes distinctly specified.

2. That a large portion of the surplus which was being accumulated since the Estate passed into the hands of the Court of Wards, and to which your petitioner was legally entitled by the spirit of para 6 of the will, has been applied from time to time to purposes other than those enumerated in the Court of Wards Act. That your petitioner requested the Collector to invest such surplus in Government Securities, and in purchasing Estate for her, but he, after buying a Promissory Note of small value, has, notwithstanding her repeated protests and against the opinion of the officer in charge of the Estate and the manager, spent and is spending the amount, at his own option, in constructing bridges and roads and digging ponds &c., which could not in the least substantially benefit or improve her Estate. That it is not unknown to your Honor that Estates in this District are widely scattered in small patches, and your petitioner's Estate is no exception to the rule; it is, therefore, for your Honor to judge whether it is at all equitable or just to saddle her Estate with the cost of making, for instance, a road, because a portion of it either passes through, or is adjacent to any portion of her Estate. That your petitioner understands that a large sum of money has been so wasted under cover of improvements to her Estate. She, therefore, respectfully prays that an inquiry be instituted to ascertain what those improvements are, to what extent they benefit her Estate, whether they are of a temporary or permanent character, and whether, considering the extraordinary calls which the Estate will have shortly to meet with on the score of several religious and social ceremonies, such as adoption of another son, the boring of his ears, his marriage ceremony and construction and repair of dams every now and then at Sonuah, an Estate lying on the sea border &c., the expenditure was at all judicious,

3. That last year your petitioner was taken ill, and was directed by the Collector to come up to town for medical treatment, which she did, and placed herself under the treatment of the Assistant Surgeon who was a Native of this place and known to her family. He was shortly after, owing to a certain misunderstanding between him and the Collector, superseded by the Civil Surgeon, and in spite of your petitioner's repeated protests and solicitations she was peremptorily ordered to appear before him, though she strongly represented to the Collector that such a step would degrade her in the eyes of the Native public and her family. With the deepest regret your petitioner has respectfully to inform your Honor that on one occasion the Civil Surgeon came to her house all unaware, and insisted upon her appearing before him, and taking his medicine to which your humble petitioner signified her decided refusal. The Assistant Surgeon's services were dispensed with by the Collector, and had it not been for the Assistant Surgeon's kindly still continuing her treatment, the consequence, to your petitioner would probably have proved fatal. She was not even for a day under the treatment of the Civil Surgeon, and, as a matter of fact, she had never taken his medicine, still the Collector has paid Rs. 120 to the Civil Surgeon, as she understands, for two months' attendance upon her, though she contested his bill and offered to produce evidence to the contrary. Your petitioner having appealed on this matter to the Commissioner and the Board, the Collector replied that a Native practitioner was treating her in consultation with the Civil Surgeon, and now that your petitioner has applied for the fees (which she had to pay from her own subsistence allowance) due to the Assistant Surgeon who has all along been treating her, she has been refused. Your humble petitioner had never seen, or heard of the Native practitioner in question and respectfully submits that it was simply wasting her money to have retained the Civil Surgeon, in the face of her repeated protests, for consultation (though his bill, she understands, has been for attendance upon her) when the Assistant Surgeon was a man of undoubted ability and of considerable reputation. Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that all the papers connected with this affair be called for, and the proceeding of the Collector be judged in the light of the facts contained in ther.

4. That under the 3rd para of the will she is required to observe all the religious rites to the same extent as were maintained by her husband and father-in-law, and that she having found the amount given to her for *Durga Pujah* and *Kali Pujah* inadequate to meet the required expense, applied to the Collector and then to the Commissioner for a reasonable increase which was not attended to. That as it is essentially necessary for a Hindu widow to frequent religious places for her spiritual benefit, your petitioner applied for expense to be sanctioned out of her Estate for visiting Sitakund Shrine, a distance of some 34 miles from her house, which also was peremptorily refused. That as she has from time to time to bring her grievances to the notice of the Collector and other authorities she asked for sanction for entertainment of a Muktear which has also been disallowed.

5. That simultaneously with your humble petitioner her adopted son was taken ill, and she having applied to the Collector for his medical treatment, the Collector at once desired that he should be sent to Benares and placed under the care of his grand-mother who had left home for residence at Benares on account of a serious misunderstanding between her and your petitioner on account of the adoption of this very boy, which the former had strongly opposed, during the life-time of your petitioner's husband. Your petitioner strongly objected to the boy being sent to Benares particularly in that state of his health when he was just recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia, and proposed to have him treated here as he was suffering from malarious fever and enlarged spleen, a disease common enough in this District among the children. But the Collector would not attend to her wishes; he set his people to forcibly snatch the boy from her possession. For several days she lived with closed doors; her house being constantly watched by the Collector's people. An opportunity, however, shortly after offered, they entered into her apartments upstairs, and carried away the boy who was a day or two after embarked on board the steamer for Calcutta. On board the vessel the boy, in that delicate state of his health, was kept, she understands, under an awning exposed to all the inclemencies of the sea and the weather particularly in that cold season of the year. Your petitioner is informed that a 2nd class cabin was engaged for him, the Collector himself being a passenger to Calcutta in that voyage He was then sent to Benares and was left to his fate, no proper arrangement being made for his treatment, though she was in a position to pay for the best medical assistance available there. Your petitioner laid a civil suit against the Collector for restoring the possession of the boy, over whom he had no juriadiction, as he was not a ward of the Court. The suit was decreed, but before the decree could be executed, the news was brought to his heart-broken mother that the boy had expired at Benares, though a few days before it was reported that he was doing well. In justice to a bereaved mother's feelings your petitioner humbly prays that your Honor will institute a thorough enquiry into the proceedings of Mr. Kirkwood, the arrangements that he made for the treatment of the boy at Benares, and, lastly, into the circumstances of his death. It remains here only for your petitioner to add that Mr. Kirkwood has saddled her personal allowance not only with her own costs but also the costs he, the Collector, had to incur in defending the suit.

6. That owing to these distressing circumstances and the attitude of the Collector towards your unhappy petitioner, the people have lost all confidence in her affairs and she is not only rendered extremely miserable, but there is little chance of her finding another boy to adopt, and thus a noble house of first respectability in this District of which she is the sole widowed representative, is about to become extinct. Your petitioner, therefore, earnestly hopes that your Honor will be pleased to order a minute enquiry into all her grievances as stated above, and grant her such redress as your Honor may deem fit for which act of kindness your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

The 16th June, 1876

Are we to believe our eyes and ears? Is the horrible tale told above true? Is it possible that the District Magisttate of Chittagong, who as his official designation implies is the executive head of the district, and guardian of the people of that tract of country, should have deliberately pursued a course of official persecution and tyranny which led to the untimely end of a ward of Government, whose immediate protector he by virtue of his official position was! It is hard to believe such a story, and yet this grave charge has been brought formally and publicly by the disconsolate mother of the deceased boy? This statement, if true, we must confess, out-Herods Herod—surpasses in enormity all that we have heard against Mr. Kirkwood. Our blood boils as we read the statements of Nayan Tara—she the purdah lady of the first family in the district disgraced by being compelled to appear before the Magistrate, the income of her estate, which is in charge of Government, frittered away on so-called improvements, which would not benefit it in the least, her legitimate expenses denied, her own medical adviser superseded by another who was in the good grace of the Collectoro and lastly her only boy, an adopted child, snatched away by force from his sick bed, and packed off to Benares, where he died! We appeal to Sir Richard Temple to consider, whether, if these statements be true, the officer concerned is fit to be retained in the service.

SUMMARY TRIAL.

A REMARKABLE case of summary trial was lately laid before the High Court. There is an old bund, which protects the English Bazar of Malda; information was carried to Mr. Mosley, the Magistrate of Maldah, that the bund was giving way, and as two persons had been digging their grounds in the neighbourhood, they were charged with causing damage to the bund, taken into custody by the Magistrate as he walked over the place, and immediately hauled up before him, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment without any trial whatever. The son of the first prisoner, Prannath Saha, made the following affidavit before the High Court:

"That prior to the 21st April 1876 my father used to dig earth from the same orchard and deposit the same round the trunks of trees standing thereon.

"That in the said 21st April 1876 my father was told by a constable to see the sub-inspector of Police, which he accordingly did, who thereupon ordered him to appear before the Magistrate, Mr. Herbert Moseley, which he did.

"That on his appearance before the said Magistrate, the latter asked my father whether he had cut the bund, which he denied, whereupon the Magistrate said that he had personally inspected the spot and found that the bund had really been damaged, whereupon the said Magistrate convicted my father of having committed mischief and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

"That in this case no one was examined on behalf of Government prosecution; that there was no oath tendered to anybody, and the defendant was not allowed any opportunity to summon his witness."

In the other case a man, named Romanath Banerjee, formerly a Nazir in the local Munsif's Court, superintended gratuitously the Maharaja of Burdwan's mango garden at Maldah. His brother in an affidavit stated:

"That on the 21st April 1876 while the aforesaid Romanath Banerjee was supervising the repair of the fencing, which had gone out of repairs, of the said garden, Magistrate of the District, Mr. Herbert Moseley, accompanied by an engineer, an overseer, and a peon, went to the spot at about 8 o' clock in the morning. and remonstrated with the said Romanath for having cut a part of the slope of a *bund*, which was very close to the fencing.

That thereupon the aforesaid Romanath Banerjee explained to the Magistrate that the fencing was being repaired by the Maharajah's people, and that he had merely undertaken as a matter of courtesy the supervision of the same, and that as a matter of fact the *bund* in question had not been cut.

'That thereupon the Magistrate ordered a peon to take the aforesaid Romanath Banerjee to the police station, and further ordered that he do appear in court before him at mid-day.

"That thereupon the aforesaid Romanath Banerjee was taken in custody of the peon to the Police station, and the sub-inspector of the said station punished him with a *challan*, with instructions to appear before the Magistrate at noon, which he accordingly did.

"That I accompanied my brother, the said Romanath, to the Magistrate's Court, and observed all that took place in the court after Romanath appeared.

"That the Magistrate to the best of my knowledge and belief and information simply called upon the said Romanath to state whether he was guilty or not. and did not, so far as myself or the said Romanath heard or understood examine any witness in support of the charge or call upon Romanath to adduce evidence, if he had any, in support of his plea.

"That if any witness was examined in support of the charge by the Magistrate in court, which to the best of my information and belief there was none, the same must have been in English, a language, which the said Romanath does not at all understand.

"That the whole trait did not last more than 10 minutes.

"That I know the exact side of the *bund* in question, called *Gour* or *Gurr bund* and I state on oath that the said bund or the slope thereof has not been cut."

We give below the judgment of the High Court:

"The petitioner before us, Romanath Banerjee, resident of Maldah, has been convicted under Section 426 of the Indian Penal Code of the offence of mischief before the Magistrate of the District of Maldah under the summary procedure prescribed in Chapter XVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months. The information afforded to the court of revision in these cases is extremely scanty, but that which is contained in the extract register sent up in this case containing the particulars prescribed by Section 227 is supplemented in some degree by a letter from the Magistrate himself, which has been addressed to the Registrar of this court in answer to an affidavit filed in this matter by Ram Lall Banerjee, the brother of the petitioner. From that letter, and from the register, it appears that the Magistrate of the District having learnt, shortly after his arrival at the station of Maldah in a private conversation with the Assistant Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police that some persons were committing acts which in their opinions endangered the safety of a large public embankment, directed some inquiry to be made, and followed up that order by himself walking out the next morning in that direction. In the course of his walk he came upon the petitioner, who was at the time engaged in superintending some work not on his own account, nor in the capacity of a servant or paid agent, but simply to oblige the owner, the Maharajah of Burdwan, and it appears from the terms of the conviction that in the opinion of the Magistrate the defendant had been "proved conclusively to have "cut away a part of the slope above "the tope for the purpose of erecting a house and extending "a mango garden now belonging to the Maharajah of Burdwan, for whom he appears to be acting, and further that "the evidence shows that a cutting like this especially in "an old bund is in the highest degree dangerous, and cannot "be repaired so as to be as strong as before. A burst on the "bund would sweep the station, the waters of the Bhagirutty "pouring over it to join the Mahanuddy" and the Magistrate states that in this view of the case it is that he passed a severe sentence. Now, in order to justify a conviction for the offence of mischief it must appear that the person accused had done a particular act with intent to cause or knowing that he is likely to cause wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person. Doubtless, therefore, if it appeared in this case that the accused knew that the act which he was doing was one likely to cause wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person, he would come technically within the meaning of Section 425, although even then he would certainly not justly incur the extremely severe sentence which has been passed by the Magistrate in this case. But it appears to us that the connection between the act done by the accused and the damage or loss which the Magistrate anticipates is so remote that it cannot be supposed to have been present in the mind of the accused at the time he did the act. It is impossible to conceive that if a person engaged in laying out his garden and making the foundation for a house should, in so doing, encroach slightly on the inner slope of a large embankment, he can be supposed to be doing so with the intention of causing, or with the knowledge that he is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage to anybody, especially when it is considered that the loss, if any, caused by the act would inevitably fall most severely on the person doing the act himself; because, if the irruption which the Magistrate anticipates should occur in that place it is the very garden and house in question which would be first exposed to the fury of the waters. This alone is, it appears to us, enough to vitiate the conviction, and if there were nothing more to be said in this case, we should have felt it our duty to annul the conviction and set aside the sentence of the Magistrate, but we think there is more to be said, In this case the complainant or the prosecutor set down is the Government. It does not appear that any information was laid by any person before the Magistrate against this particular petitioner, and the form of the register specifically states that the case was commenced without complaint, and therefore it is to the spontaneous action of the Magistrate himself that these proceedings are to be ascribed. Now, considering that the Magistrate himself was the prosecutor and himself dealt penally with the case, and considering the important nature of the case in the Magistrate's own view, it appears to us that this was not a case in which he ought to have acted under the summary procedure. It certainly conveys an alarming picture of the insecurity of liberty in these districts if a person of respectable position engaged in a perfectly lawful occupation which happens unfortunately to have an unsuspected tendency to promote danger to the public should be surprised by the Magistrate in his walk, taken into custody, and before he has time to turn round sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months. We cannot think that the Legislature intended to authorize summary procedure in such a case as this. These observations apply in precisely the same degree to the case of another petitioner also before us, *viz.* Pran Nath Shaha. But in his case there is a still further circumstance. He was also dealt with in the same manner, was surprised in the course of the Magistrate's walk, brought before the Magistrate, and sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment; but three days after the conviction had taken place he appears to have been served with a notice, now before us, dated the 24th April, in which he was called upon forthwith to repair the damage which he had done to the public road by taking earth from its sides. Now, considering the proceedings taken, and the extremely servere sentence passed, there appears something like irony in this notice. We can quite understand the Magistrate's zeal for the public good. We can quite understand that if the Magistrate is informed that a certain practice is dangerous to public security, he should inquire into the matter, give notice to all parties concerned to abstain from such practice, and warn them that any infraction of the notice should be severely dealt with; but it appears to us that to come suddenly upon these persons, take them into custody, and sentence them to rigorous imprisonment, is, to say the least, the exercise of a misplaced rigour. We reverse the convictions in both these cases and set aside the sentences."

Comments on the above are superfluous. The bare statement of facts presents a picture, which may well lead a stranger to doubt whether we are under the just and enlightened rule of England. "It certainly conveys," says the High Court, "an alarming picture of the insecurity of liberty in these districts if a person of respectable position engaged in a perfectly lawful occupation, which happens unfortunately to have an unsuspected tendency to promote danger to the public, should be surprised by the Magistrate in his walk, taken into custody, and before he has time to turn round sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months." And it is because our Magistrates are given to such freaks, caprices, and indiscretions we have always opposed the new system of summary trials. The Secretary of State had promised that should the working of the new Criminal Procedure Code shew the necessity of a modification of the summary trial clauses, he would consider the matter. Now, it is difficult to prove abuse of power in cases of this kind as there is no record, but the facts which we have nevertheless been able to give from time to time shew how essential is it to the liberty of the subject that this power should be withdrawn. Will the High Court do its duty and report to Government all the cases which have come before it as a Court of Revision?

PERAK.

ABOUT three years ago we believe Mr. E. Noel visited this country, professing to be a philanthropist overflowing with the milk of human kindness. He was a pious Christian, and took much interest in Christian Missions in India. This gentleman, if we are not mistaken, is now in Parliament, and lately opened the debate on Perak, or the murder of Mr. Birch. Little did we suspect that he, a humanitarian and a Christian brother, would deliberately advocate the annexation of the territory on the tyrant's plea of necessity and the plausible pretext of the interests of commerce. Thus he said, "objecting, as he did, to a policy of annexation, he was afraid that we had drifted into a position in which that policy had become an absolute necessity in order to protect our commercial interests and to develope one of the most beautiful and richest countries in the world. As far as the Chiefs were concerned, they were willing to recieve persons at our hands, and as regarded the Malay people, he thought there were few who knew anything of them who would not say that they would be far happier under British rule than they were under their own Sultan. In the present state of things, it seemed to. him that we had nothing but a bold policy to pursue—namely, that of annexation." This was the Dalhousian argument for the annexation of Oudh, but we now see what is the condition of the people of that province. We are glad to notice that Sir George Campbell protested against this policy. He was of opinion that the transfer of the Straits Settlements from the India Office to the Colonial Office has been the cause of this mischief. He thus went on:

"When the settlements were subject to the Government of India, the local authorities were not allowed to have their own way too much; but now these people had been suffered to drift by the Colonial Office. To allow a small knot of local mercantile men, without responsibility, to direct our proceedings and to drag in the British Army and Treasury to back them up, should not be permitted. The residents in the Straits Settlements were quite right in calling this the Clarke policy. Sir Andrew Clarke established a system of Residents, which amounted to annexation in the Dutch form as practised in Java, rather than the English form. He found two Chiefs fighting against each other, and said to one of them, "I will back you up and make you Sultan if you will accept a Resident." This policy was probably, to a certain extent, successful; but it was somewhat dangerous that the Governor should throw himself into the hands of a small knot of people around him, and allow them to guide him in the affairs of the whole Peninsula. It was clear from his addresses to the Legislative Council that Sir Andrew Clarke appealed to the cupidity of the British merchants who were settled there. He called upon the non-official members of the Council in rather tall talk to help him in founding a great colony upon the ruins of ancient Empires; but surely people who wished to do so should do so with their own means and money. The policy of Sir A. Clarke, practically amounting, as it did, to annexation, ought not to be adopted without the deliberate assent of the Colonial Office; but he feared that the Government at home had, instead, allowed themselves to drift into this policy. A considerable amount of patronage was afforded to the Europeans in the Straits Settlements by Sir A. Clarke's policy of annexation, and he strongly objected to some of the appointments of Residents, taken from this limited community. One of the persons so appointed was Mr. Davidson, who had had money dealings with the native Prince with whom he had been made Resident. It was true that Mr. Davidson had made a formal transfer of his claim; but that was clearly a nominal transfer only; he was still, in fact, the

Princes' creditor, and as such was appointed to administer revenue. The first use which Mr. Davidson made of his position was to get up a grand mining company. Such an appointment was a most improper one, and ought never to have been made. Another strange appointment was that of Captain Speedie, who might be a fine fellow, but was a sort of free lance such as used to go about in the Middle Ages, placing himself at the disposal of different Princes. Some time ago he had come into contact with this Captain Speedie, who was then enlisting soldiers in the Punjab and was about to proceed with them in a steamer from Calcutta to the Straits. The Indian Government stopped him on that occasion. Captain Speedie had got permission from some Malay Chief to recruit soldiers, and a little later on he did get some together for this service."

This was plain speaking, but we feel grateful to Sir George Campbell for telling the truth. We have no doubt but that it will have the desired effect. Need we remind the reader that the Sir Andrew Clarke referred to is our Public Works Minister?

The Government did not definitely declare its future policy with regard to Perak. Its representative condemned the Governor Sir William Jarvois for hastily carrying out his policy of coercion and repression. Two things were however distinctly declared. Sir George Campbell had asked—who was to pay the bill for the expenses of the war—Mr. Lowther replied, "he was afraid that it would fall on the unfortunate British taxpayer." But much will depend on the mode of adjustment. Will the troops be paid their whole pay for their services, during the campaign, or only their extra pay and rations, from the English Treasury? We submit that their whole pay during service at Perak ought to be borne by it. Then it is not likely that the Straits will be transferred back to the India Office. We agree with Mr. Laing that great injustice would be perpetrated if any portion of the expense of this Malayan enterprise were thrown on the Indian Exchequer. At the time when the finances of India were in such distress after the Mutiny, among the measures of retrenchment that were considered was one as to the expense of maintaining the Singapore Settlement. It was then established that India was paying for the support of a dependency with which she had no special connexion. If any idea were entertained of handing over to India the whole of the Malay Peninsula, an allowance ought to be made to India in respect of the cost of the transfer. We do hope that our friends in Parliament will keep a sharp eye about it.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE MAHESH CAR has not been dragged The following bare statement of facts as they have been supplied to us will show on which side the fault lies. Last week we brought the account up to Monday. On Tuesday last the proprietor received a telegram from Darjeeling intimating that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor had instructed the District Magistrate to permit the dragging of the Car after taking due precautions for safety. The proprietor waited upon the Magistrate for order, who permitted the Car to be dragged with the bamboo fencing 30ft. in length from the Car. On Wednesday an attempt was made to move the Car, but it was no go—Jagapatha frowned upon the bamboo fencing! A second attemptwas made on Thursday with the same result. A fresh telegram was made to Darjeeling, and a representative of the proprietor was deputed to the District Magistrate at Hooghly on Friday; the District Magistrate came to Mahesh, and now for the first time countermanded the precious bamboo fencing, and accepted the suggestion of the manager for a rope barrier as originally proposed with this addition that the ropes should be taken over bamboo posts. But the Magistrate would not allow the people to come to the Car nearer than thirty feet; the manager said that it would not be practicable to pull the Car from such a distance; the Magistrate replied that if it was impracticable, he would hold him responsible for any mishap. No order was accordingly passed on Friday. On Saturday last, the Ulta Ruth day, the manager again made a representation and asked for permission to drag the Car even 100ft. saying that the rope barrier as last agreed to had been put up. The Magistrate still insisted upon the 30ft. clause, and the manager wishing to take his chance and to perform even a semblance of the ceremony consented. The Magistrate then passed the following order:

"The Babu then asks whether he may draw the Car. I ask whether he is prepared to conform to the condition that the coolies shall not come within the thirty feet. He says he is. Under these circumstances and on the Babu's undertaking that the bamboo posts and rope shall be put up on both sides of the road I will sanction the withdrawing of the order. It is however now so late that the Babu Madhubkissen cannot reach the Car before 6½ P. M. It is now 3 hours and 10 M.; under these circumstances I think it useless to take any further steps. The Babu suggests that he should telegraph to the owner. I decline however to do so, I could not rely on any one but Babu Madhubkissen's self to carry out faithfully this arrangement, nor could I instruct my Police with the care that such a sudden and late charge would require. I therefore decline to take any further steps in the matter."

And so after more than a hundred years of British rule the Mahesh Car, so intimately bound up with the religious feelings of the entire Hindu community, was not permitted to be moved by the District Magistrate of Hooghly, notwithstanding the plain orders of the head of the local Government—the representative of Empress Victoria in Bengal!

WE ARE glad to learn from our London advices that the figure of the Canning Statue has been finished by Mr. Broch, Mr. Foley's pupil, and made over to the castors. The statue is expected to arrive here by May next.

WE ARE requested to announce the following donations and subscriptions in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association:

	Donation.	Subscription.
Babu Kaliprasanno Mookerjea, 1st Moonsiff Baraset	Rs. 100	Rs. 2
„ Haragobind Mookerjea, 2nd Moonsiff Baraset	100	2
„ Radha Nath Sen, Teacher of Surveying Campbell School, Hooghly		2
„ Russick Lal Bannerjee, Pleader Barasat.		1

EXTREMES MEET. The whole of last week Calcutta was in a vapour bath, but yesterday it was as if the old deluge had come again. There were lightning, thunder, and rain such as Calcutta had not witnessod for some years past. The drainage works were in all their glory. There was not a street, which was not flooded and in which the water was not knee-deep. A few more showers like those of yesterday for some days continuously, which there used to be in years past, and half the town will we fear be level with the ground. In our street the sewer and the surface above it sank at one point, and some animals and men had the pleasure of taking a dip!

THE SECRETARY OF STATE it is stated has sanctioned ten lakhs of rupees for sanitary improvements in Simla. Is not Lord Salisbury somewhat inconsistent? The other day His Lordship had condemned Simla as not a legitimate seat of Government, but an excursion ground of the Governor General, and yet he has sanctioned an expenditure of ten laks of rupees upon it. No help is however given to Calcutta, the capital of the empire, in carrying out her gigantic improvements.

THE VICE-REGAL COUNCIL has re-opened at Simla. The Select Committee on the Presidency Magistrates' Bill submitted a further report. The Bill relating to merchant seamen was passed. Four new Bills were introduced and referred to Select Committees *viz.*, the Registration Act Amendment Bill, the Scinde Jagirdars Bill, the Bombay Municipal Debentures Bill, and the Stage Carriages Act Amendment Bill. Other business was postponed.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has recorded a minute on the establishment of an industrial institution at Bankipore at Patna for the province of Behar. His Honor says that on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bankipore, near Patna, in January last, the Native chiefs and gentlemen of Behar formed a scheme, in commemoration of that event, for the advancement of education in practical science in the province; the subscriptions raised amount in all to two lakhs of rupees (£20,000), of which it is proposed to allot half a lakh to erecting a building for the institution at Bankipore, and the remaining one and a half lakhs to the endowment, so that the interest may be devoted to defraying the charges of instruction. There will also be some additional current income from private sources. The Government has promised an annual grant of Rs. 6000 in aid of the institution. We wish the institution every success.

ON MONDAY last Babu Lall chand Chowdry presented his memorial to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in the now notorious Chittagong case. We have received a copy of the memorial with appendix. We regret we cannot make room for it, but give the following extract:

"Your petitioner will not trespass any further upon your Honor's time, but will conclude by repeating that this prosecution was undertaken by Mr. Kirkwood, to say the least, without that care and caution, which in law have been held to constitute good faith, and that the whole of his proceedings clearly show, that animated by a desire to see his authority upheld, regarding the introduction of these Bye-laws, and irritated at the opposition shewn by the people, whose leader in this matter he suspected your petitioner to be, he instituted this prosecution and was bent upon punishing your petitioner, until he found that he was deprived of the opportunity of doing so by the Sessions Judge's order of the 15th of May.

Your petitioner has suffered much annoyance and has undergone heavy expense, as he has already informed your Honor, in defending himself, and he is confident, that however erroneous or unreasonable his opposition might be considered to have been, regarding a measure which the Government had sanctioned with a view to promote the sanitation of the town of Chittagong, your Honor will hold that no amount of opposition legally and constitutionally offered, even against the measures of Government will justify a criminal prosecution like the one to which your petitioner was subjected.

Your petitioner therefore prays that your Honor will be pleased to pass such orders in the matter, or to give your petitioner such redress, as to your Honor may seem just and proper.

In the meantime Mr. Kirkwood we hear has applied for furlough on medical certificate!

WE CONGRATULATE the poor students of the Calcutta Medical College on the success which has attended their efforts to get the new rules about the failed students of the College proposed by Dr. McConnel and strongly supported by their late benevolent Principal Dr. Norman Chevers discountenanced by the Calcutta University. The case was laid before the Faculty of Medicine, and that learned body at their sitting held on the 28th ultimo we hear resolved that the failed students of the Calcutta Medical College will be required to attend the hospital only for 12 months of the year in which they may propose to re-appear at a final examination. It will not be necessary for them to attend the lectures of the College and enroll themselves as regular students paying the usual fee in order to acquire the privilege of admission to a second or any subsequent final examination. The marks in some of the branches of study have also been reduced. The thanks of the medical students are eminently due to Drs. Charles and Smith for their generous exertions in their behalf. To their noble advocacy of the interests of the aggrieved aspirants for medical honor the favorable result it is our pleasure to report is chiefly owing.

While on this subject we lay before the reader the following statement:

Statistics of the results of the 2nd L.M.S. and M.B. examinations, showing the number of failed students who appeared in the said examinations in the last 10 years; also the member of rejected men that passed.

Year.	No. of failed students who appeared.	No. that passed.
1867 ...	4	3
1868 ...	4	4
1869 ...	2	2
1870 ...	1	0
1871 ...	3	2
1872 ...	2	1
1873 ...	19	4
1874 ...	22	16
1875 ...	16	3
1876 ...	21	1

Will the Medical College authorities be kind enough to enquire into the cause of so many failures during the last two years? Perhaps Dr. McConnel may solve the mystery.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of the Tagore Law Professor takes place in August next. There will of course be the usual canvassing and cajoling. But before any person is nominated we hope the Senate of the Calcutta University will decide the subject upon which the lectures are to be delivered next session. When the noble testator founded the chair, his object, as we can state from personal knowledge,

was chiefly to encourage the study of Hindu law. But the Senate have not yet carried out that object. It is true that the subject of Hindu Law was laid down for the sessions of 1870 and 1871, but without meaning any disparagement of the learned lecturer we cannot help saying that his labors have been practically thrown away. No person, as Sir William Jones remarked, could be expected to expound the Hindu law correctly and satisfactorily who did not draw his knowledge from the fountain-source. The late Professor Goldstucker shewed how defective were the works of those, who wrote on Hindu law, second-hand. Mr. Cowell, the Tagore Law Professor on Hindu Law, came under the second category, and how imperfect, incorrect and misleading were his lectures was shewn in a pamphlet published last year, exposing some of his most glaring mistakes. If there is any person in Calcutta competent to lecture on Hindu Law, drawing his knowledge from the foutain-source, it is Babu Shama Churn Sircar, the author of the *Vavastha Durpana*. It is strange that while he should have been invited to lecture on Mahomedan of Law, of which it is true he possesses a thorough mastery, he should not been asked to take up the subject, which is his specialty. We hope the Senate will not neglect the Hindu Law and the claims of Babu Shama Churn Sircar in connection with it in the coming session.

THE FIRST fruit of the new Municipal Act has not been pleasant to the people of Calcutta. From the 1st instant water is supplied, as the new law provides, from 7 to 9 A. M. in the morning and from 5 to 6 P. M. in the afternoon. The result is that the people are put to great inconvenience. At this season the day opens at 5 A. M., and until 6 A. M. they have no supply of water, and as domestic business begins from day-break the inconvenience to them may be easily imagined, particularly as the wells in native houses have been for the most part filled up since the introduction of the water-supply. It is superflous for us to say that it is by no means convenient in native houses to do the morning work with stored water. From six to seven o'clock in the morning the water is not supplied at full pressure, and during that time the water is not available on the second floor. From 7 to 9 A. M. the water is supplied at high pressure but natives generally bathe after 9 A. M. Then all persons employed in public or private offices cannot obtain water on the second floor during the whole time they are there inasmuch as the high pressure is given from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 5 to 6 P. M. when they are generally not there. A large amount of water-rate is levied from the building susedas public or private offices, and heavy expenditure has been incurred for water-fittings in those offices, but practically all the money is now thrown away. We hope the Chairman will take these circumstances into consideration, for there is nothing in the law to prevent him from giving a supply at other hours than those prescribed by law. While on this subject we desire to draw attention to the complaint of the Suburbanites, who used to take Calcutta water, but who are now prohibited by law from drawing it. The Chairman can lay down a scale of charges, and make necessary arrangements for permitting the Suburbanites, who may register their names, to take water from the street pipes at stated intervals.

SIR GEORGE COUPER, Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been nominated by His Excellency the Viceroy to officiate for Sir John Strachey as Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, and Mr. Inglis to act for Sir George in Oudh. The two appointments donot seem to have given equal satisfaction. Sir George Couper is an able man, a brilliant writer, and an agreeable companion in society. We, however, doubt whether he has been popular with the people of Oudh, notwithstanding the favorable opinion of the local paper. In his relations with the natives we are told he carries a haughty air, which is very offensive. Mr. Inglis on the other hand is very conciliatory to natives. But he is a man of strong will, and therefore not quite popular with his own service.

NOT QUITE a fortnight ago at about noon when we were coming out of our house we saw a crowd on the road and on enquiry learnt that a thief had broken into a neighbouring house, which had been locked up, and had been caught red-handed. He had been made over to the chowkidar, with the articles he had stolen; the Police recognized him as an old offender; the man seemed to be a sort of care-the-devil fellow and was quite reckless of his fate; before the Magistrate he feigned to be the veriest lamb, and invented a plausible story to the effect that he was an honest man, but that he having demanded his dues from the man, whose articles he was charged with stealing, he was abused by his mother, whom he in return abused, and that the neighbours consequently arrested him, and handed him over on a charge of theft; the Police, who knew him, we are told remained quiet, His Worship disbelieved the eye-witnesses and dismissed the charge! The man is of course jubilant, and threatened those who had hauled him up before the Police that they would receive his early attentions. In the meantime the people wonder at the course of British Justice!

PARTY FEELING it would seem ran high in Patna in connection with the late murder case. The accused have been acquitted, and this fact is sufficient to shew that it was a got-up affair. Be that as it might, the Deputy Magistrate, who was charged with the preliminary investigation according to the *Behar Herald*, cut a very sorry figure. Our contemporary thus writes:

"In his defence Imamudin stated that all his trouble was owing to his suspected intrigue with Musst. Lalan, a dancing woman (in the Deputy Magistrate's keeping, and cited the woman herself and a host of respectable witnesses to prove his defence. This was on the 22nd December, the same day on which Zahir was let out on bail. Moulvie Ameer Hossein in his evidence admits that after he had read that statement, he had *adawat* (enmity) with Imamudin; admits also his connection with the woman Lalan, but declares the defence of Imamudin to be utterly false. The Deputy Magistrate also admits that on the same night of the 22nd December, a hasty marriage (*nikah*) was contracted between him and Musst. Lalan, simply with the view of preserving her and his *ijjut*."

The version of the other side is that because the Deputy Magistrate was resolved to do his duty, there was so much opposition arrayed against him. The Deputy Magistrate did not deny the marriage referred to, but after it was effected, he asked the advice of Mr. A. C. Mangles whether he should proceed with the enquiry, and this is Mr. Mangles' reply:

December 23rd.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have no doubt that the exertions you are making in the case will make you many enemies, but you will have the satisfaction of knowing that they were made in the cause of justice.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) A. C. MANGLES.

After the termination of the trial by the Sessions Judge the Deputy Magistrate addressed him a letter enquiring as to his opinion about the part he had taken in the enquiry, as nothing had been said about him in his charge to the jury, and the following is Mr. Grey's reply thereto:

To

MOULAVI SYUD AMEER HOSSAIN KHAN BAHADOOR,
Deputy Magistrate.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your demi-official note of to-day I have much pleasure in stating that I do not suspect you of acting with any other motive than of doing your duty as a public officer in the proceedings concluded by you, which led to the commitment of the accused in the case known as the "City Murder case." The letter which I addressed to the Commissioner regarding you was written *not* because I found fault with your proceedings, but because I felt and still feel, that it is very desirable to prevent *any* excuse being afforded to persons who may be ready to impute to you improper motives in the discharge of your duties as a public officer.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) E. GREY.

We consider it meet that both sides should be fairly represented before the public. We have no feeling one way or another, but we are of opinion that justice should be done to all.

IT HAS been pointed out to us that the report of the auditors on the municipal accounts of last year was annexed to the annual report, which we must have overlooked, when we wrote that the auditors' report had not been circulated. We did see this precious report of three lines, which we transcribe below for the reader's edification:

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Cash and Store Accounts for the year 1875 have been examined on my behalf by Mr. James Taylor, and have been found to be correct.

I have the honor to be,
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient servant,
EDWARD F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 30th May 1876.

Now, we did not care for this report of three lines. We wanted the detailed report of the auditors, as such a report used to be submitted in previous years, but we are now told that the auditors have not given a longer report than what we have quoted above. If so they have not done their duty. The auditors are paid four thousand rupees per annum, and if they have not to say more than what is contained in three lines, it would have been better that they had not reported at all. It is nonsense to say that the accounts for the past year did not call for any remarks. Will the auditors say how many scores of separate letters or slips have they addressed the municipal officers regarding the accounts, and why have they not reported the same matters to the Justices? We do not hesitate to say that the auditors have not done their duty by the Justices as a body and not as represented in the person of the Chairman by giving this report of three lines on the municipal accounts of last year.

WE DO NOT know whether the learned Chief Justice looks into the internal administration of the High Court. We wish His Lordship would direct his attention to the manner in which the translation fees are disposed of. We are told that suitors, who appeal to the High Court, are charged a translation fee for all papers to be translated at a uniform rate of one rupee for 150 words. Now the translators are paid at the following rates. Pleadings and documents at 150 words per rupee; depositions of witnesses at 200 words per rupee; accounts at 400 words per rupee. The question is that if the translators are paid at the above varying rates, why are parties charged at a higher rate? The condition laid down by the Court is that the parties should bear the actual cost of translation, but why are they charged more than the actual rates paid to the translators? Then again the Court's portion of the translation is charged to parties. This is not fair, as the translation department is maintained for the convenience of the Court and not of the parties. Strictly speaking no extra fee ought to be charged to parties, when they pay a heavy stamp fee, and when the proceeds of the judicial stamps leave a surplus. But as the Court has made a distinction between papers which ought to be translated at the expense of the State, and those which ought to be translated at the expense of parties, we submit it would be but fair that this distinction should be scrupulously observed.

SIR STUART HOGG is sparing neither trouble nor expense to make known to the rate-payers of Calcutta the provisions of the new Municipal Act. In a supplement we publish all the papers issued by him on the subject. There are a few points connected with these papers, which we desire to notice. In the first place we are of opinion that the Chairman of the Commissioners is wrong in notifying that as the coming election takes place on the 1st September next the register of persons qualified to elect and to be elected must be closed on the 15th July. Section 18 provides that an application for registration may be made at any time not being *less than six weeks* before the election takes place. Now as the election takes place on the 1st September next, the six weeks before that date will expire on the 21st July, and applications ought therefore to be received up to the 20th idem. Thus the 1st week before the 1st September will expire on the 24th August, the 2nd week on the 18th do. the 3rd week on the 11th do., the 4th week on the 4th do., the 5th week on the 28th July, and the sixth week on the 21st do. The six weeks prescribed by law will accordingly expire on the 21st July, and applications ought therefore to be received up to the 20th idem; it is not consequently consistent with the law to declare that the register must be closed on the 15th July. Then the form of application circulated is not in accordance with the law. In the first place it uses the words "Municipal Commissioners," whereas the words used in the law are "Commissioners for

the town of Calcutta." In the second place it requires the applicant to register his name under section 18 "*as a candidate for election as a Municipal Commissioner.*" Now the words in section 18 are that "any person qualified to vote at an election or to be elected as a Commissioner shall register his name as such voter or person qualified as aforesaid." We do not think that the Chairman is justified in introducing in the form of application the words "as a candidate for election as a Municipal Commissioner." There are many persons who may wish to register their names as eligible to election, but who may not like to stand *as candidates*, and the law does not require them to do so. The Chairman surely understands the distinction between eligibility and candidature. Rule 7, which prescribes that "persons desiring to vote must make use of voting papers in the form appended" is therefore *ultra vires*. We subjoin below a form, which would be consistent with the law :

To

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE "COMMISSIONERS"
OR CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA

SIR—I apply under Section 18 of Act IV of (B. C.) of 1876 for registrations in a list of my name as a person qualified to vote on the 1st day of September next at an election of Comissioners for the town of Calcutta and also qualified for election as a Commissioner.

Then Rule 8 provides that on the day fixed for the election, the polling shall commence at 9 A. M. and close at 6 P. M. precisely, and each voter shall present or forward in a sealed cover to the polling officer his voting paper, with the name of person, or names of the persons, for whom he desires to vote written legibly thereon in the English language, and with all particulars duly filled in. Now every voter cannot write in English, and is a voter, who cannot sign his name in English, to be deprived of his right? The time fixed for the delivery of voting papers is too short, and the crowd would be so large that persons presenting themselves at the polling office would be put to great inconvenience, not to say that they would be liable to be maltreated by the Police. This is certainly not the best way to make the election popular. It would have been better if a week's time had been allowed for the delivery of voting papers, particularly when it is remembered that the polling officer shall record objections, if any, made within the prescribed time.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Sahachar* suggests the expediency of some enactment for regulating the fees of pleaders practising in the Mofussil courts. He laments that the principle which obtains recognition in regard to the fees and remuneration of the barristers and attorneys is not considered applicable to pleaders. Under the regulation of 1814 the fees of pleaders has been fixed at 5 per cent. of the amount of litigation. But the Government and the legislature as well as the courts of justice are well aware that in a majority of cases business cannot be transacted by payment of regulated fees. In a case for Rs. 20, for example, the winning party will recover no more than one rupee on account of pleader's fee but in practice he is under the necessity of paying a larger sum to his pleader. When the amount of litigation is large the court may award a sum corresponding to the amount of litigation but the pleader does not get the whole of that sum. When it becomes necessary to settle with the pleader in cases for small amounts the amount to be paid to him as his remuneration, the litigants adopt the same plan when heavy amounts are at stake. The whole system proves one thing—that our judicial machinery is hard and cruel for the poor. A suitor who gains Rs. 3,000 from the opposite party on account of pleaders fees contents himself with paying Rs. 2,000 to the pleader. A poor man who has paid a comparatively large sum in a suit for Rs. 25 on account of a bit of his ancestral property recovers no more than Rs. 1-4 as pleaders' fee. Again the law awards the same rate of fee to the pleader practising in a Court of first instance as to the pleader of an Appellate Court, though the former has much trouble and devotes more time in conducting an original suit.

The above paper expresses its heartfelt gratification at the resolution of the Government of Bengal to abolish the post of Ameens and give the work to briefless junior pleaders swarming in the mofussil courts. They will be paid at the rate of Rs. 10 to 20 per diem according to the distance they travel. He suggests that it would be both economical and expeditious to give the Ameens, who will under the new system be educated men, the work of both Surveyor and Ameen instead of keeping a separate man as surveyor in each district.

The *Shomeprokash* is of opinion that it would conduce to the harmony of municipal institutions if the people who are elected Municipal Commissioners or called to the Municipal board be enabled to form a clear idea of their position as regards their powers and responsibilities While the real power is in the hands of Magistrates the members, from a misunderstanding of their position at the Municipal board sometimes assume an attitude which has no other effect than merely to humble them and create a heart-burning or throw them in hot water.

From the exhibition of military prowess as evinced by the warlike preparations of the European powers the *Bharut Sunskarak* augurs a crisis in Europe and he credits the Chancellor of Germany with the approaching disaster. He proposes however to avert the catastrophe by means of an international congress to whom by common consent all questions in dispute may be referred for arbitration.

The *Bharut Mehir*, a weekly Bengali paper published at Mymensing, traces the disunion and discord which obtains amongst the zemindars and ryots to Act X. of 1859. The object of the act is four-fold, namely to preserve the rights of the tenants, to repress zemindary oppression, to facilitate the recovery of rent and to confer upon the ryots some interests in the land. The Act alarmed the zemindars who feared their rights are in jeopardy, the ryots on the other hand understood that the Queen has conferred upon them permanent rights in their lands.

Under whose supervision, asks the *Protikar*, was the road from Bhugwangola to Berhampore constructed? Much money no doubt was laid out on this road but it is so impassable that carts apart no body likes to walk over it on foot. There are some old bridges over the road from Berhampore to Gowas and the condition of one is so bad that it may be taken for a man-killing trap.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS:	Rs.	As.	P
J. Wilson Esq., Bankipore	13	4	0
Rai Radhagobind Roy Bahadoor, Dinagepore	13	4	0
Shaik Alad Ali Khan, Gya	26	0	0
Raja Oodoypertap Singh, Bahadoor of Bijnee	13	4	0
K. Rama Rao Esq. Mangalore	4	8	0
Superintendant of Jail, Darjeeling	2	0	0
Secy Reading Room Cowal Bazar, Bellary	3	5	0
V. Rungaswamy Naidoo, Mysore	13	4	0
H. L. Harrison Esq., Collector, Midnapur	33	0	0
Engineer in Chief in charge of N. B. S. Railway	2	0	0
Baboo Sutteeshchunder Ghose, Bally	30	0	0
,, Nilrutton Roy Chowdry, Muksedpore	10	0	0
,, Ashootosh Deb, Futtehgurh	6	10	0
,, Pertapchundra Chatterjea, Gya	13	4	0
,, Beharylal Mojoomdar, Rungpore	13	4	0
,, Purrushottom Bose, Kiegram	10	0	0
,, Shamsagore Mookerjea, Panna	10	0	0
,, Jodoonath Chatterjea, Krishnaghur	13	4	0
,, Doorjodhone Bose, Baraset	10	0	0
,, Mohimchunder Roy Chowdry, Nasirabad	8	4	0
,, Nilmony Seal, Neemuch	5	5	6
,, Rakhaldas Haldar, Ranchee	8	4	0
,, Gopee Bala Roy, Balasore	13	4	0
,, Jodoonath Ghose, Khujrah	5	0	0
,, Mohimachunder Roy, Shabazpore	10	0	0
,, Kartickchundra Patock, Goalando	10	0	0
,, Anadipersad Missre, Bankipore	10	0	0
,, Shibchunder Bose, Hatwa	6	10	0
,, Neeshikant Banerjea, Chowdry, Kalkapore	10	0	0
,, Banykant Ghose, Nya Doomka	6	8	0
,, Soodhendomohun Roy, Dacca	40	0	0
,, Joggessur Ghose, Nyehatty	5	0	0

ERRATUM.

Read Raghoonath Rao Prime Minister to H. H. the Moharaja Holkar of Indore in lieu of H. H. the Moharajah Holkar, Indore 13 4 0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*June* 28, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 19th May* 1876.—Mr. W. M. Clay, B. A. Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Ward's Estate, Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, or until further orders.

The 20th June 1876.—Baboo Otool Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is transferred to Cuttack. This cancels the orders of the 10th instant, transferring Baboo Kali Prosanna Sircar to that district.

The 21st June 1876.—Baboo Komul Nath Ghose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Khoorda, Pooree, is appointed to act as a Doputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pooree during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Nobin Kristo Sircar, or until further orders.

Baboo Bulloram Dass is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Komul Nath Ghose, or until further orders. Baboo Bulloram Dass is posted to Khoorda, in Pooree, and vested with the powers, of a Magistrate of the Third class.

The 22nd June 1876—Lieutenant-Colonel B. W. D. Morton, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom, is allowed leave for one month from the 24th instant, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Captain C. H. Garbett, Assistant Commissioner of Lohardugga, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel B. W. D. Morton, or until further orders.

The 23rd June 1876.—Mr. G. Stevenson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bhuddruck division of the Balasore district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B. C.) of 1868.

Moulvie Syed Mujibeer Ruhman, Sub-Deputy Collector, Gya, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The subsidiary leave granted to Mr. G. E. Manisty, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Nattore division of the Rajshahye district, under the orders of the 10th May 1876, will have effect from the 4th instant instead of from the 10th May last, as previously notified.

Baboo Beerchand Putnaik, Officiating Tehsildar of Ungool, Cuttack, is confirmed in that appointment and vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

The 24th June 1876.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant an extension of leave for four months on medical certificate to Mr. H. F. J. Kean, of the Bengal Civil Service.

Mr. E. S. Andrew, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 28th may last.

The 25th June 1876.—Mr. Warren Hastings D'Oyly Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye, is appointed to be Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, *vice* Mr. W. L. Heeley, deceased, but to continue to officiate as a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade in Rajshahye.

Mr. Edward George Glazier, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. W. H. D'Oyly.

Mr. Charles Fortescue Worsely, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade, *vice* Mr Glazier, but to continue to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade.

Mr. Charles Frederick Magrath, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Bogra, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Mr. Worsley, but to continue to officiate as a Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade.

Mr. John Foster Stevens, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. C. F. Magrath, but to continue to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad.

The 26th June 1876.—Baboo Greesh Chunder Mitter, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, is allowed leave for 14 days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 3rd instant.

The 27th June 1876.—Moulvie Abdool Hye, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, recently in charge of the Manickgunge division of the Dacca district, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st May last.

Baboo Poorna Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca is appointed to have charge of the Manickgunge division of that district, with effect from the date on which he took charge.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sen, Deputy Collector, attached to the cadastral survey party in Gya, is appointed to be a Deputy Collector also in Patna, under Section 4, Act V of 1875.

Lieutenant L. J. H. Grey, B. C. S., Assistant Commissioner, Lohardagga, is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days from the 6th proximo, or any other date on which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough on medical certificate.

The 28th June 1876.—Mr. Ross Lowis Mangles, V. C., is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Frist Grade but to continue to act a Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Mr. Archdale Villiers Palmer, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad, is appointed to be a Judge of the First Grade, *vice* Mr. R. L. Mangles.

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The Student's Companion to English Grammar, or questions on General English and Idiom, compiled from the Matriculation and Arts Examination passes of the Universities Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. From 1859 to 1875. By J Jannock, Moorshedabad.

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NOTICE.

Wanted for the District Road Works Sonthal Pergunnas one Overseer on a salary of Rs. 150, one hundred and fifty only inclusive of horse allowance, and the amount to be paid as contribution towards pension where such is to be made.

None who is not a passed candidate of the Engineering College need apply.

Application with Testimonials will be received up to July 15th.

N. M. BOXWELL,
Offg. Dy. Commissioner,
Sonthal Perghs.

Dumka, Dy. Commissioner's Office.
The 24th June 1876.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that under Sections 66 and 67 of act IV (B. C.) of 1876 Licenses for Carriages, Horses, Ponies or Mules kept within the Town for the second half-year commencing 1st of July 1876, should be forthwith taken out. Parties failing to take out such Licenses will be prosecuted without further notice.

By order
M. R. SHIRCROE
License officer.

Notice is hereby given that the registration of Carts, Hackeries and other wheeled Vehicles without Springs for the second half-year of 1876 will under section 83 of act IV (B. C.) of 1876 commence from 1st of July 1876 and that a fee at Rs. 4 will be required at the time for each registration under section 85 of act IV (B. C.) of 1876.

By order
M. R. SHIRCORE
Registrar of Carts and Hackeries.

No. A.
20

FROM
THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL,

To
THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Cash and Store Accounts for the year 1875 have been examined on my behalf by Mr. James Taylor, and have been found to be correct.

I have the honor to be,
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient servant,
EDWARD F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 30th May 1876.

Published under Section 34 of Act 6 B. C. of 1863.

No. A.
26

FROM
THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL,

To
THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN,

The Accounts of the Commissioner of Police for the year 1875 have been examined on my behalf by Mr. James Taylor, and have been found to be correct.

2. I forward herewith a copy of the balance sheet of the year, as well as a statement contrasting the estimate for 1875, with the Accounts of the same year.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
EDWARD F HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

COMPTR. GENL.'S OFFICE,
The 2nd June 1876.

Comparison of Actual Accounts with the Budget Estimate for 1875.

RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate. Rupees.	Actual Account. Rupees.
Police-rate ...	2,95,491	2,93,908
Government Contribution ...	98,000	95,268
Contribution from the Suburbs ...	6,675	6,542
Fines, Fees and other receipts ...	41,230	38.447
Total ...	4,41,396	4 34,165
EXPENDITURE.		
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner ...	30.000	29,629
Office E-tablishment ...	27.460	27,390
Contingencies ...	2,000	2,631
Cost of collecting the Police-rate...	4,431	4.589
Executive Police Force ...	3,49.455	3,39 277
Police Hospital ...	19,326	20,254
Expenses for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales		5,611
Total ...	4,32,671	4,29,381

JUSTICES' ACCOUNT.
Balance Sheet of Police Office.

Dr.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Advances recoverable...	6,456	9	3
BANK OF BENGAL.			
Govt. Securities ... 1,99,800-0-0			
Cash ... 7,028-10-3	2,06,828	10	3
Cash in Police Treasury	2,692	7	3
Total Rs.	2,15,977	10	9

Cr.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Calcutta Police Fund	803	7	5
Calcutta Police Superannuation Fund ...	11,117	6	11
Miscellaneous Deposits ...	1,013	8	9
Malkhana Property ...	1,945	4	3
Conservancy Fines ...	784	0	0
Fire Brigade Account...	207	12	9
Constables' Beer Account ...	306	2	8
Calcutta Police Superannuation Fund, Medical Account ...	1,94,800	0	0
Cashier's Security Fund Account ...	5,000	0	0
Total Rs.	2,15,977	10	9

JAS. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General.

NOTICE.—An Hony-Surgeon (Hindu is desirous to be a family doctor under a native Sovereign or State. Possesses satisfactory testimonials. Apply stating salary to Doctor care of *Hindoo Patriot.*

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

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Parrots' Cages.

	16,	18,	20 inch.	
No. 103 ... Rs.	30/	35/	52/	Brass Oblique Wire Octagon Bottom.
No. 583 ... ,,	20/	24/	27/	Tinned Straight Wire Round Bottom.
,, ... ,,	28/	35/	42/	Brass ditto

Canary Cages, Brass Wire.

	10,	11,	12 inch.	
No. 230 ... Rs.	9/	12/	15/8	Straight Wire Octagon Bottom.
No. 282 ... ,,	9/	12/	15/8	Ditto Square do.

Fancy Canary Cages, Japanned, Superior Quality.

	1	4	5	9	13	15	25	28	29	33	35	
	8"	9"	9"	8"		8"				8"	10'	
Rs.	3/8	5/	6/4	5/	11/9	9/	5/	9/	9/	9/10	5/8	11/
,,	36	43	47	48	50	5/6	51	52	53	64	66	66
,,	10/	6/3	6/3	7/	4/3	7/	7/	8/3	6/	7/	7/3	9/
,,			69	73	74	75	75	76	98			
,,		18/	11/	10/8	10/	7/	13/		4/12			
,,			331			2			3		22	
A	64											
		8"	9"	8"	9"	12"	14"		15"	17"	19"	
		6	6/3	6	6/3	9	13		22	26	10-8	12
		8"	9"								10"	

Canary Breeding Cages.

22	24	26 inch.
7	8	9 each.

Squirrel's Cages.

18	20	22 inch.	
9-8	10	10-8	Rs. each Tinned Wire.
12	14	15	Ditto Brass do.
Dormouse Cages ...		...	2-8 each.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for such term as the Senate may approve.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 28th July, and at the same time to state in what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,
J. SUTCLIFFE.
Registrar.

Senate House, the 24th June 1876.

NOTICE.

A gentleman with a thorough knowledge of the language, and of great and varied experience, wishes to obtain employment in Tea, Indigo or Zemindaree understands thoroughly breeding, rearing, and training of horses and Stock. Security if required. Native States preferred. Address D. M. Care of Colvin Cowie and Co.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the Dak Bungalow at Mudhupore on the Chord Line E. I. R. will be available for public residence from the 1st Proximo.

For particulars application, should be made to the undersigned.

C. W. WILMOT,
Extra Assistant Commissioner Deoghur.

Deoghur, the 17th June 1876.

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

The following seeds are now ready for sale suitable for present sowing 20 kinds of country vegetable seeds with 5 or 6 kinds of sags—Rs. 1-8

25 kinds of perennial ornamental shrubs, trees, creepers &c. Rs. 2-8.

Variegated double zinniaseed 2 per paper

American vegetable and flower cotton and tobacco seeds are expected in august next. Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to the nursery for the above seeds will be good enough to send ten rupees, for the current year. The usual subscription is Rs. 14 per year including packing &c. charges.

Plants of all descriptions are available at moderate prices. Price lists can be supplied if required.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE.
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Pikeparah Nursery Calcutta 1st June 1876.

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GENT'S ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, highly finished Jewelled Movements, cased as a Hunter, Half-hunter, or Open face.
In Gold Case, Rs. 300 to 600
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Engraved Hunter .....Rs. 85
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The Oriental Gas Company beg to announce that the price of Gas in Calcutta and Howrah will be reduced to Five Rupees per 1,000 feet from the 1st March next.

J. BLACKBURN,
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January 1st 1876.

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Medicine for Debility (nervous.)

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In cases of Debility (nervous) Rs. 16 per visit. } *In*
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KESH-SAGAR OIL.

The best remedy for Headache arising from overstudy, intellectual occupation, over-thinking, mental anxiety and weakness, as well as heat of head from living in hot places.

It cools the head and produces very agreeable sensation. Removes Dandriff as well as all other impurities from the head. Promotes the strength and growth of the hair and prevents its premature following off.

Price per 4 ounce phial...	Re.	1	0 0
Postage &c.	„	0	10 0

MEDICINE FOR LEPROSY,

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OIL FOR INVETERATE SKIN DISEASES AND LEPROSY.

Price per 8 ounce phial ...	Rs.	2	0 0
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Tooth Powder.

Strengthens loose teeth, alleviates pain of, and prevents bleeding from Gums, cleanses the mouth, corrects its putrid odour and cures ulceration of the Gums without blackening the Teeth.

Price per packet	Rs.	0	4 0
Postage &c., for 4 packets ..	„	0	5 0

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TONIC OIL.

Imparts vigour and tone to the paralyzed or relaxed parts of the Human system—Restores proper circulation of blood to weak and inactive parts.

Price for four ounce phial. Re. 1 0 0
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HAIR PRESERVER

Will restore grey hair to its original colour.

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair, removes dandriff, prevents premature falling-off of the hair, and promotes its growth and strength giving it Lustre and Health of Youth.

It also produces a cooling and soothing effect upon the head.

Price, for 4 ounce phial ...	Re.	1	0 0
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Copy of Letter received from Raja Chundernath Roy Bahadoor of Nattore.

Wellesley Street No 18 *Motts Lane* 29*th March* 1874

MY DEAR HUREESH BABU,—I shall thank you to send me another phial of your "*Excellent Hair Restorer.*" In fact it has done me a great benefit and I should like to have more of it. It has disabused me (young as I am) of old age.

Yours Sincerely
C. N. of *Nattore.*

(10)

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Consists in ADJUSTING ARTIFICIAL TEETH to the mouth WITHOUT PAIN or inconvenience to the patient.

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Neither Wire, Spring, or Visible Support is used.

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They match nature in Style Tint, and Formation to a marvellous nicety, and are indispensable for clear articulation and paper mastication.

Single Teeth from.... Rs. 10 to 25
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Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

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The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and ailing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

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Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation gleet, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah. Postage 4 *As.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

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(27) *Manager.*

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ACT IV. (B. C.) OF 1876.

NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS Act comes into force this day, the 1st July 1876. It provides for the Town being divided into 18 Wards corresponding with the existing 18 Police Sections.

The six Wards corresponding with Police Sections, Shampookur, Koomartollee, Burtollah, Sukea's Street, Puddopookur and Hastings, each elect two Municipal Commissioners, the remaining 12 Wards each elect three Municipal Commissioners.

Each male person who has paid before the 15th January last Rs. 25, as rates and taxes for 1875, is entitled to vote in the Ward in which he resides, or in which his place of business or property is situated.

If a male person has been a rate-payer during 1875 on account of property situated in more Wards than one, he is entitled to vote in each Ward in which he has been a rate-payer to the extent of Rs. 25.

Each person who has paid, as aforesaid, Rs. 50, as rates and taxes for 1875, is qualified to be a Municipal Commissioner.

For further particulars, *vide* Sections from 4 to 24 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, copy of which is, for easy reference, annexed.

The first election of Municipal Commissioners will take place on the 1st September next.

A copy of the Rules published this day by Government, under Section 17 of the Act for regulating the coming election, is annexed.

Under Section 18 of the Act all persons, desirous to avail themselves of the privilege of voting, or of standing for election as a Municipal Commissioner, must register their names at the Municipal Office.

As the coming election takes place on the 1st September, the Register prescribed by Section 18 must, by the said Section, be closed on the 15th instant, after which date no person can be registered as an elector, or as a candidate for election, as a Municipal Commissioner.

A person applying to have his name registered under Section 18 should be careful in his application to state.—

1st.—The Ward or Wards in which he claims to vote under Sections 8 and 9.

2nd.—The situation of each property on account of which he has paid rates.

3rd.—To give information regarding the rates and taxes paid by him, sufficient to prove that he is qualified to be registered as an elector, or as a candidate for election as Municipal Commissioner, in the Ward or Wards named by him.

4th.—To state if he desires to have his name registered as an elector only or also as a candidate for election as a Municipal Commissioner.

A form of application is annexed for the convenience of applicants.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, 1*st July* 1876.

The Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

PART I.—*Of the Constitution of the Corporation.*

4. The Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta shall consist of seventy-two members, to be appointed or elected as hereinafter provided, and shall, by the name of "The Corporation of the Town of Calcutta," be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued.

The aforesaid number of seventy-two shall not include the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners, in the event of those two officers not being appointed or elected Commissioners under this Act, but in such case the said Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be *ex-officio* Commissioners.

The said seventy-two members shall be male persons resident within the Town or the Suburbs, who have attained the age of twenty-one years.

5. All property, moveable and immoveable, and all interest of whatsoever nature and kind therein now vested in or held in trust for the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, with all rights of whatsoever description now used, enjoyed, or possessed by the said Justices, shall become vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of this Act.

6. Of the said seventy-two members, twenty-four shall be appointed by the Local Government immediately after the result of the election hereinafter mentioned shall have been published, and such appointment shall take effect from the date on which such election takes place.

7. The remaining forty-eight members shall be elected as hereinafter provided by the male persons resident within the Town or Suburbs, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

8. Any person qualified as aforesaid, who shall have paid, on his own behalf and not otherwise, to the Commissioners on or before the fifteenth day of January, in the year in which the election takes place, any of the rates mentioned in Chapter IV, assessed on land or masonry buildings, or taxes mentioned in Parts I and II of Chapter III, or any of the said rates and taxes for the next preceding year, to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five rupees, may, if not entitled to vote in more wards than one under the next succeeding section, vote in one only of the wards mentioned in section thirteen, and may choose the ward in which he resides, or in which his place of business is situated or in which any of the said land or masonry buildings is situated.

9. Any person qualified as aforesaid, who shall have paid, on his own behalf and not otherwise, to the Commissioners on or before the fifteenth day of January, in the year in which the election takes place, any of the rates mentioned in Chapter IV, assessed on land or masonry buildings for the next preceding year on account of land or masonry buildings situated in more than one of the said wards, shall be entitled to vote in each ward in which he shall have been a rate-payer to the extent of twenty-five rupees; and no such person shall be entitled to vote on account of any taxes paid under Parts I and II of Chapter III.

The word "land" in this and the last preceding section does not include huts erected on land.

10. Any company registered under the "Indian Companies' Act 1866," which has paid any of the said rates or taxes, or rates and taxes, to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five rupees on the date and for the period and in the manner mentioned in section eight, shall be entitled to one vote in the ward in which the place of business of the said company is situated, and such vote shall be given by the Secretary of the Company, or some other person duly authorised in that behalf.

11. Every male person shall be qualified for election as a member of the Corporation who shall have severally paid, on his own behalf and not otherwise, to the Commissioners on or before the fifteenth day of January, in the year in which the election takes place, any of the rates mentioned in Chapter IV, or taxes mentioned in Parts I and II of Chapter III, or any of the said rates and taxes for the next preceding year, to the aggregate amount of not less than fifty rupees.

Provided that no officer of the Corporation shall be qualified for election as a member of the Corporation so long as he shall remain in the employ of the Commissioners, except the Chairman and Vice-Chairman as hereinbefore provided.

12. Where the aggregate amount of rates or taxes, or of rates and taxes, paid by a joint undivided family, or by two or more partners in any trade or business, or by the joint occupiers of any house or land, under Chapter IV, or under Parts I and II of Chapter III. on the date and for the period and in the manner aforesaid, is not less than one hundred rupees, any one member of such family, or any one of such partners or joint occupiers, may, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for election as a member of the said Corporation.

If the majority of the members, of such joint family, or of such partners, or of such joint occupiers agree to select one of their number, the person so selected shall be eligible for election under this section. But if the majority do not so agree, the Chairman shall decide which of the said members, partners, or joint occupiers is so eligible, and such decision shall be final and conclusive.

13. For the purpose of the aforesaid election of Commissioners, the Town shall be divided into eighteen wards, the boundaries of which are defined in the first schedule.

The first, second, third, fourth, eleventh, and eighteenth of the wards described in the said schedule may each elect two Commissioners, and the remaining wards may each elect three Commissioners.

Every person qualified to vote as hereinbefore provided may vote for as many candidates as there are Commissioners to be elected in the ward or wards allotted to such person under section eighteen, and may give all or any of the votes which he is entitled to give in any one ward to any candidate in that ward.

14. If the rate or tax-payers of any ward shall fail to elect the number of Commissioners allotted to such ward under the last preceding section, the Local Government shall, in place of such election, appoint one or more Commissioners to complete the number so allotted as aforesaid.

15. If any person is elected a Commissioner for more than one of the said wards, he shall, within five days of the date of the election, choose, or in default thereof, the Chairman shall forthwith declare, the ward for which such person shall serve; and such person shall thereupon be held to be elected in that ward only which he shall so choose, or which the Chairman shall so declare; and thereupon the rate and tax-payers of the other ward or wards in which the said person has been elected a Commissioner shall forthwith proceed to elect another Commissioner in the manner provided by this Act.

16. Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any two candidates at any election under this Act, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be elected a Commissioner, the Chairman may give such additional vote, and the candidate to whom such additional vote has been given, shall thereupon be held to be elected a Commissioner.

17. The first election shall take place at any time, not being less than two, or more than three months from the commencement of this Act; and until such election has taken place, and until the appointment of members by the Local Government takes effect under section six, this Act shall be read as if all the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta had been respectively appointed or elected Commissioners under this Act.

All subsequent elections, not being elections under section twenty-three, shall take place on the expiration of three years from the date of the previous election.

Votes at all elections shall be rendered by means of voting papers.

The Local Government may from time to time make rules, not being inconsistent with this Act, for the purpose of regulating all matters connected with such elections, and may at any time cancel or modify any of the said rules, and the result of all elections shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The Local Government may declare the penalties which shall be incurred by the breach of any such rule, and any person committing a breach of any such rule shall be liable to the penalty so declared provided that no higher penalty shall be incurred by the breach of any such rule than a fine of fifty rupees.

The expenses of all elections under this Act shall be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

18. Any person qualified to vote at an election, or to be elected as a Commissioner, may at any time not being less than six weeks or more than three months before the election takes place, apply personally or by letter to the Chairman of the Commissioners for registration of his name as such voter or person qualified as aforesaid, and shall, at the same time, if he is entitled to vote in one ward only, name the ward in which he wishes to vote; and if he is entitled to vote in more than one ward, name the wards in which he is entitled to vote.

On receipt of such application, the Chairman shall, if he is satisfied that such person is qualified to vote, or to be elected as aforesaid, enter the name of such applicant in a list, and shall allot to him the ward or wards which he may have named as aforesaid; and no person whose name is not entered in such list at the time of the election shall be qualified to vote, or to be elected as a Commissioner.

If the applicant shall omit to name a ward as aforesaid, the Chairman shall allot to him such ward as to the Chairman may seem fit, and if the applicant shall omit to name the wards as aforesaid, the Chairman shall allot to him the wards in which he is entitled to vote.

19. As soon as possible after the commencement of this Act, and subsequently from time to time, on any date or dates not less than one month before the election (not being an election under section twenty-three) takes place, the list mentioned in the last preceding section shall be printed and affixed by the Chairman of the Commissioners in some conspicuous place in or near his office, and at the police station of each of the said wards, or at some conspicuous place in each of the said wards; and the Chairman shall forthwith give notice of such publication in one English and one Vernacular newspaper published within the Town, and the said list shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times of the day for fifteen days after the date of the publication of such notice.

The Chairman shall be at liberty at any time to revise the said list for the purpose of removing therefrom the name of any person not duly qualified and erroneously entered therein, or of recording the name of any person duly qualified and erroneously omitted therefrom.

20. Any person qualified to vote at an election, or to be elected, whose name is omitted from the list referred to in the last preceding section, may, in case the Chairman shall refuse to insert his name in such list, apply to a stipendiary Magistrate of Police for the Town of Calcutta, within eight days after such refusal, for an order to have his name inserted in such list, and such Magistrate shall, after enquiry, make such order as to the insertion or omission of the name of the applicant as shall be just; and such order, if it directs the insertion of the name of the applicant in such list, shall be forthwith obeyed by the Chairman. The order of such Magistrate made under this section shall not be appealable.

21. No election shall be deemed to be invalid, or shall be in any way affected by reason of the name of any person duly qualified as aforesaid being omitted from the said list, or by reason of the name of any person not duly qualified as aforesaid being inserted therein; and no election shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of any defect of form in the conduct thereof.

22. The members of the said Corporation shall be appointed or elected respectively for a term of three years. At the expiration of the term for which the members of the said Corporation may be appoin-

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ted or elected respectively, they shall cease to be members of the said Corporation, but shall be eligible to be again appointed or elected members of the said Corporation for a further term or terms.

Provided the said term of three years shall be held to include any period which may elapse between the expiration of the said three years and the date of the next subsequent election, not being an election under the next succeeding section.

23. No person shall be qualified to be, or to continue to be, a member of the said Corporation who is or becomes at the time, or during the term of his appointment or election, a bankrupt or insolvent or who is interested (otherwise than as a shareholder in a joint stock company) in any contract within the Corporation; and no person who is absent from Calcutta for six months consecutively, or who shall be sentenced to imprisonment, shall be qualified to continue to be such member.

In case of the death, resignation, or disqualification as aforesaid of any member of the said Corporation, his successor shall be forthwith appointed or elected in the manner hereinbefore provided, and such successor shall remain a member of the said Corporation for the residue only of term for which the member so dead, resigned, or disqualified was originally appointed or elected.

Provided that no act of the Commissioners or their officers, or of the Commissioners in meeting, shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only that the number of the Commissioners did not amount to seventy-two at the date of the performance of such act.

24. Whoever, being qualified to vote, or claiming to be qualified to vote, at any election under this Act, accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, as a motive or reward for giving or forbearing to give his vote in any such election, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and shall for ever be disqualified from voting at any such election, and from being elected a member of the said Corporation.

And whoever, by any gift or reward, or by any promise, agreement, or security for any gift or reward, corrupts or procures, or offers to corrupt or procure, any person to give or forbear to give his vote in any such election, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such offence, and shall for ever be disqualified from voting at any such election, and from being elected a member of the said Corpora ion.

Rules under Section 17, *Act IV* (*B. C.*) *of* 1876, *for the Regulation of Election of Members to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.*

Rule 1.—The first election of members of the Municipal Corporation of the town of Calcutta shall be held on the first day of September next, and all subsequent elections on such dates as shall from time to time be notified by the Government of Bengal in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Rule 2.—Under Section 18 of the Act, any person qualified to vote at an election, or to be elected as a Commissioner, may at any time, not being less than six weeks or more than three months before the election takes place, apply personally or by letter to the Chairman of the Commissioners for the registration of his name as such voter or person qualified for election, and shall at the same time name the ward or wards of the town in which he is entitled to vote. After the receipt and examination of all such applications, and at a date not less than one month before the election, a printed list of all persons qualified to vote or to be elected will be prepared and affixed by the Chairman of the Commissioners in some conspicuous place in or near his office, and at the police station of each of the wards of the town, for general information, and such lists will be open to public inspection for fifteen days after the date of publication.

Rule 3.—No persons shall be qualified to vote at an election, or to be elected as a Commissioner, unless his name shall be registered as prescribed by Section 18 of the Act.

Rule 4.—The election shall be held at the stations hereinafter appointed for the respective wards, which are numbered and defined in the first Schedule of the Act, that is to say—

Wards 1, 2, 3, at the Burtollah Police Section.
Wards 4, 5, 6, at the Jorasanko Police Section.
Wards 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, at the Town Hall.
Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, at the Municipal Office.
Ward 18, at Hastings' Police Section.

Rule 5.—The Municipal Commissioners shall appoint a polling officer to preside at each station, and may pay to each officer so appointed such reasonable remuneration for his services as they may think fit. Each polling officer so appointed shall keep order at his station, shall regulate the number of voters to be admitted at a time, and may exclude all other persons, except the clerks, the agents of the candidates, and the constables on duty.

Rule 6.—Each polling officer shall be supplied by the Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners with a copy of so much of the register of the persons entitled to vote as may relate to the ward or wards for which such polling officer is appointed to take votes, and also with a copy of the register of persons qualified to be elected as Municipal Commissioners.

Rule 7.—Voting papers in the form appended shall be prepared by the Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, and furnished by him free of charge to the electors on application at his office; and all persons desiring to vote must make use of voting papers in the form appended, and must give all the information therein required.

Rule 8.—On the day fixed for the election, the polling shall commence at 9 A. M. and shall close at 6 P. M. precisely, and each voter shall present or forward in a sealed cover to the polling officer his voting paper, with the name of the person, or names of the persons, for whom he desires to vote written legibly thereon in the English language, and with all particulars duly filled in.

Rule 9.—On the presentation of each voting paper, the polling officer shall forthwith note on the back of each voting paper whether it was presented by the elector in person, and if not, name in full and residence of person presenting it.

Rule 10—The polling officer shall satisfy himself that the voter is qualified to vote under Rule 3, and that the person for whom he votes is qualified, under Rule 3, to be elected a Municipal Commissioner. Should the polling officer be of opinion that the voter is not qualified to vote, or the person for whom he votes is not qualified, under Rule 3, to be elected a Municipal Commissioner, he shall record his objection on the back of the voting paper in the manner prescribed by Rule 13, and the objection shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed by the said rule.

Rule 11—After noting the above information, the polling officer shall attach a consecutive number to each voting paper, and shall, under the said number, affix his signature. The polling officer shall then read out in a loud voice three times the name and residence of the elector, and the names and residences of the person or persons for whom he votes.

Rule 12.—Any person present at the poll shall be at liberty to object to any voter on the following three grounds only and on no other:—

1*stly*.—That he is not qualified to vote.
2*ndly*.—That he has already voted.
3*rdly*.—That his name is not on the register of voters prescribed by Section 18 of Act IV. (B C.) of 1876.

Rule 13.—If any objection authorized by the next preceding rule shall be made to any voter, the polling officer shall, on the back of the voting paper, record the name and residence of objector and the nature of objection, and shall direct, verbally or by letter, the objector and the voter to appear within three days from the day of the election before the Chairman of the Commissioners, and the decision of the Chairman of the Commissioners, made after due inquiry into the objection, shall be final.

Rule 14.—At the close of the poll, the polling officer shall forward all the voting papers, arranged according to their consecutive numbers, in a packet duly sealed and secured to the Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners.

Rule 15.—The polling officer shall, at the close of the day, transmit to the Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners a list of the objections taken by him under Rule 10, or admitted by him under rules 12 and 13, and the said Chairman shall, after hearing and deciding upon all such objections, make lists of the votes given in each ward, and shall record the same in his office.

Rule 16.—The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners shall, within ten days after the election, publish in the *Calcutta Gazette* and at the municipal office the names of the persons in whose behalf votes have been recorded, and the number of votes given for them respectively; and the candidates for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been given in each ward shall, in the proportion assigned by Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876 to the respective wards, be deemed to have been elected members of the Corporation for the said wards accordingly.

Counterfoil No. No.

WARD No. _____ Police Section.

N. B—Poll for this Ward will take place at _____ on _____ 187

RECEIPT. and this voting paper must be delivered there on that date between the hours of 9 A.M. & 6 P.M.

Names of Elector _____

Residence _____

Ward No. *Place of business (if any)* _____

Name of Elector

Residence

Candidate voted for

Signature of polling officer

☞ This is to be signed by polling officer, and returned to Elector or his Messenger.

Name in full of candidate voted for. Residence. *Number of votes given to candidate voted for.

*...Municipal Commissioners are to be elected for this Ward. Each Elector has.....votes, and may give all his votes to one candidate or may divide his votes amongst the candidates. A separate voting paper must be used for each candidate voted for.

I do hereby declare that I, the undersigned, am the Elector whose name is entered above; that my Residence is as above stated; that I have completed my 21st year; that I am qualified to vote, and that my name has been registered as an Elector under Section 18 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876.

And I do hereby declare that I have chosen the candidate named above to be a Member of the corporation of the Town of Calcutta for Ward No.

† Signed.

Reg. No. 3067. *Witness to Signature.* *Residence of witness.*

† Signature to be made on presentation by Elector of the voting paper to the polling officer, or if voting paper is not presented in person, the signature must be attested by one respectable witness.

N.B.—False declaration punishable under Section 196, Indian Penal Code.

ACT IV. (*B. C.*) *OF* 1876.—NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

Form of application for persons desirous, under Section 18 of Act, to avail themselves of the privilege of voting for the election of Municipal Commissioner or of standing for election as a Municipal Commissioner.

To

ROBERT TURNBULL, Esq.
Secretary to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

SIR, I request you will be good enough to register my name, under Section 18 of Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876, as a person qualified to vote for the election of Municipal Commissioners.

* *and also as a candidate for election as a Municipal Commissioner.*

The following statement gives all necessary information:

Residence of applicant.	Ward or Wards in which applicant claims to vote under Sections 8 and 9.	Situation of each House or Property on account of which Applicant has paid Rates previous to 15th January for the year 1875 and amount of Rates paid.			1875, previous to 15th January 1876.		Ward or Wards for which applicant desires to stand for election as a Municipal Commissioner.	*No. of Municipal Commissioners to be elected in each ward.*
		No. of House.	Name of Street.	Amount of rates paid.	Rs.	Trade License Tax. Horse and Carriage Tax.		

It is particularly requested that name and address of applicant be written very legibly. I remain,

Yours faithfully,

Dated

* If applicant is not qualified for election as a Municipal Commissioner, or does not desire to stand for election, the words in italics should be struck out.

Municipal Wards under new Municipal Act IV. (*B. C.*) *of* 1876.

Ward No. 1 corresponding with Police Sec. A. viz., Shampooker, Thannah..... 2
" 2 " B. " Coomartolle " 2
" 3 " C, " Burtollah " 2
" 4 " D, " Sukea's Street " 2
" 5 " E, " Jorabagan " 3
" 6 " F, " Jorasanko " 3
" 7 " G, " Burrabazar " 3
" 8 " H, " Colootollah " 3
" 9 " I, " Moocheepara " 3
" 10 " J, " Bow Bazar " 3
" 11 " K, " Puddopooker " 2
" 12 " L, " Mangoe Lane " 3
" 13 " M, " Fenwick Bazar " 3
" 14 " N, " Toltollah " 3
" 15 " O, " Collingah " 3
" 16 " P, " Badamtollee " 3
" 17 " Q, " Bamun Bustee " 3
" 18 " R, " Hastings " 2